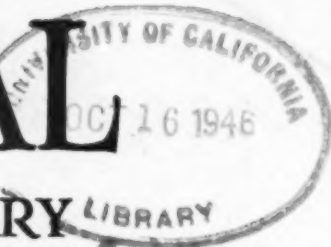


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JOURNAL

OF THE
AMERICAN VETERINARY
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION



In This Issue

GENERAL ARTICLES

The Boston Session.....	245
The Local Committee—Boston Session.....	260
President Farquharson's Address (continued).....	261
Progress Report on Activities of National Research Council's Committee on Veterinary Services for Farm Animals— <i>R. C. Newton</i>	268
Historical Sketches and Memoirs. III. The General Practitioner— <i>L. A. Merillat</i>	273
House of Representatives—Proceedings of Boston Session.....	307

SURGERY AND OBSTETRICS

Effect of Mucus Volume on Conception— <i>Greg. Raps</i>	275
---	-----

CLINICAL DATA

Sulfamerazine in Paratyphoid Disease of Poults and Chicks— <i>C. H. Clark</i> ..	279
Attempts to Reproduce Enteritis in Swine— <i>L. P. Doyle and F. L. Walkey</i> ..	280
Penicillin in the Treatment of Enzoötic Pneumonia of Calves— <i>L. H. Schwarte and H. E. Biester</i>	283

NUTRITION

Manganese Deficiency	288
----------------------------	-----

EDITORIAL

Federal Meat Inspection Restored to Its Original Command.....	291
For an Early International Veterinary Congress.....	293

<i>Surgery and Obstetrics</i>	275	<i>Editorial</i>	291
<i>Clinical Data</i>	279	<i>Current Literature</i>	294
<i>Nutrition</i>	288	<i>The News</i>	295

Veterinary Profession and the War..... 305

(Contents continued on pages ii and iv)

Proceedings Number—Boston Session

Volume CIX OCTOBER 1946 Number 835



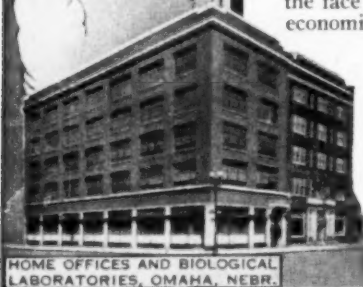
THE NEGLECTED COW

Meaning the Livestock Population on the Farms

The regulation of livestock populations under the expectation of meeting dietary emergencies requires analysis by minds familiar with the man-animal-plant relationship to human affairs as far back as the beginning of known history. Rape-of-the-soil, ruin-of-the-land, and lower-standards-of-living leading to general decline, are involved.

The editor of the *Indian Veterinary Journal* in writing feelingly on the deterioration of agriculture and livestock in the face of the recurrent famines of the past, quotes the great economist Mahatma Gandhi as having never tired in reminding his people that "*The downfall of our country (India) and ourselves started from the date we started to neglect the cow.*" The Mahatma adds:

"We can rise to prosperity only when we put back the cow to her proper place of ancient glory . . . the cow in India was once the mother of prosperity." India was once the center of world culture.



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Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association

CONTENTS

(Continued from Cover)

SURGERY AND OBSTETRICS

Breeding Problem of Australian Sheep.....	276
Parasitic Aneurysm in the Horse.....	277
Esophageal Diverticulum—C. Haasjes	278
Malignant Vaginal Tumor	278
Staphylococcal Cervicitis	278

CLINICAL DATA

DDT More Promising	282
DDT Has More Deadly Cousin	282
Rinderpest Vaccine to China	287
Mink Ranch Sanitation	287
Myiasis in Foxes	287
Parasites Influenced by Weather	287
Sulfonamide Ointment	287
Podophyllin in Wart Treatment	287

NUTRITION

Canine Fits—John M. Gosche	290
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(Continued on page iv)

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This photo, made in 1914, shows Dr. Rembrandt Morgan, Winfield, W. Va. (the man with the moustache) as he made his professional calls in the year which saw the first public announcement of the policy, already two years old, of Sales to Graduate Veterinarians, ONLY.



WAY BACK WHEN

many veterinarians were still making calls in horse-drawn vehicles, and horse practice was still a major contributor to veterinary incomes, —in 1914, that's when some of the present Allied divisions first put into print a policy which they had already enforced for two years, that of:

Sales to Graduate Veterinarians, ONLY

That's why we can say without fear of successful contradiction that that policy, now so celebrated, originated within this organization.

That it has been rigidly enforced during all those years is an indication of the steadfastness of our purpose, both to protect the veterinarian from the encroachments of untrained and inept laymen upon his practice, and to protect animal owners against the serious consequences which so often follow lay treatment.

Published in the Country Gentleman, June 20, 1914, this advertisement first publicly declared the policy inaugurated in 1912, that of confining sales to members of the graduate veterinary profession. We believe it also to be the first publicity ever attempted to teach laymen to discriminate between graduate veterinarians and non-graduates, empirics and "Quacks."



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Sioux City Serum Co.

operating
United Serum Co.

Royal Serum Co.
Sioux Falls Serum Co.

CONTENTS—Continued

EDITORIAL

Newcastle Disease a Misnomer	293
A Good Dairyman	293

CURRENT LITERATURE

ABSTRACTS

Results of Artificial Insemination	294
Genuine Epilepsy in Cattle	294
The Tonsils of the Horse (<i>Equus caballus</i>)	294

BOOKS AND REPORTS

Iodine for Farm Animals	294
-------------------------------	-----

THE NEWS

Applications	295
Commencement	297
U. S. Government	297
Among the States	298
Foreign	302
Coming Meetings	303
Births	304
Marriages	304
Deaths	304

THE VETERINARY PROFESSION AND THE WAR

Veterinarians Prevented Epizootics in Wartime Army; Also Aided Troop Immunization Program	305
Mission to China	306
Tick-Borne Diseases	306
With Military Government in Korea	306

MISCELLANEOUS

Am and Cm	267
Germ Warfare	267
Veteran Pigeon of Two Wars	274
Brucellosis—An Appreciated Compliment	274
Holstein-Friesian Ten-Year Record	274
A Unique Journal of Science	306
An' Related Topics	xxii

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VOL. CIX

OCTOBER, 1946

NO. 835

The Boston Session

Successful in all respects, the eighty-third annual meeting in Boston, August 19-22, was one of the best in association history. From the time that President Farquharson gaveled the opening session to order on Monday afternoon until he installed Dr. B. T. Simms, the incoming president, President-Elect W. A. Hagan, and other officers at the final general session on Thursday, the convention was a busy succession of outstanding and interesting events. The calibre of the literary program, entertainment features, and educational and commercial exhibits all contributed to a well-balanced program which was further high-lighted by a number of important conferences of association councils and related organizations.

ATTENDANCE

Official registration was 1,752, making the Boston session the fourth largest in AVMA history and exceeded only by the meetings in Columbus in 1936, Washington in 1940, and Indianapolis in 1941. Registrants were distributed in the following groups:

Veterinarians	1,018
Women and children	545
Exhibitors (other than veterinarians)	98
Guests	56
Students	35
	<hr/>
	1,752

Only two states (Idaho and South Dakota) were not represented; six states (Arizona, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming), had one delegate each. Canada was well represented with 40 registrants, and there were four from Brazil, two from Mexico, and one each from Puerto Rico, England, and New Zealand.

The geographical distribution follows:

Alabama	22	Idaho	0
Arizona	1	Illinois	94
Arkansas	6	Indiana	59



Dr. B. T. Simms, the new president.

California	21	Iowa	37
Colorado	10	Kansas	24
Connecticut ...	84	Kentucky	6
Delaware	6	Louisiana	9
District of		Maine	50
Columbia ...	33	Maryland	25
Florida	18	Massachusetts .	228
Georgia	20	Michigan	65

Minnesota	24	Tennessee	13
Mississippi	5	Texas	21
Missouri	38	Utah	1
Montana	1	Vermont	41
Nebraska	10	Virginia	26
Nevada	1	Washington ...	4
New Hampshire 36		West Virginia..	2
New Jersey....	104	Wisconsin	17



Dr. E. M. Aldrich, General Chairman.

New Mexico ..	1	Wyoming	1
New York....	249	Canada	40
North Carolina.	10	England	1
North Dakota..	2	Mexico	2
Ohio	115	Brazil	4
Oklahoma	2	Puerto Rico ..	1
Oregon	6	New Zealand ..	1
Pennsylvania..	135		
Rhode Island ..	17	Total	
South Carolina.	3	Registration.	1,752
South Dakota..	0		

NEW OFFICERS

Dean W. A. Hagan, of the New York State Veterinary College, was unanimously chosen as president-elect at the opening general session. The new vice-presidents for the ensuing year are:

Dr. Ronald Gwatkin, Hull, Quebec, 1st Vice-President.

Dr. R. L. West, Sr., St. Paul, Minn., 2nd Vice-President.

Dr. John H. Gillmann, Memphis, Tenn., 3rd Vice-President.

Dr. C. R. Curtis, Portage, Wis., 4th Vice-President.

Dr. E. L. Stubbs, Philadelphia, Pa., 5th Vice-President.

Dr. J. V. Lacroix was unanimously re-elected treasurer.

The Opening Session

As always, the opening session was colorful. Following the invocation and the national anthem, President Farquharson called upon Dr. B. S. Killian, who introduced Governor Tobin in the following words:

Mr. President, Governor Tobin, Ladies and Gentlemen: The American Veterinary Medical Association is honored today by the presence of the distinguished chief executive of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, His Excellency, Governor Maurice J. Tobin.

The Governor's public career has brought him repeated endorsements by his fellow citizens since the days when he served in the Massachusetts legislature as a representative from his home district in Roxbury.

In 1931, he was chosen by the people of Boston as a member of the school committee, and he subsequently served as chairman of that body, to which he was reelected by an overwhelming vote in 1935.

Two years later this earnest, energetic, and capable public official was chosen as mayor of the capital city of Massachusetts, the city of Boston. In this responsible position, Mayor Tobin proved an outstanding municipal executive and his progressive administration earned for him reelection in 1941.

During the difficult days of the war, Mayor Tobin was particularly active in organizing civilian defense, and his work in this field was recognized by the late President Roosevelt who appointed our distinguished guest to represent all the cities of the nation as a member of the National Advisory Board for Civilian Defense.

In 1944, the people of Massachusetts honored Mayor Tobin with election to the highest office within their giving—the governorship of this historic commonwealth. In this eminent position, Governor Tobin has demonstrated his capability, his progressiveness, and his keen interest in the welfare of all of our citizens.

Nationally, his personality and ability have been recognized by the Conference of Governors of the forty-eight states, an organization which has honored him with election to important committees, and before which he has been invited to speak on the problems of state administration. So, we are particularly pleased at this time to welcome the distinguished governor of the historic Commonwealth of Massachusetts, His Excellency, Maurice J. Tobin. Governor Tobin!

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

In extending a welcome to the delegates, Governor Tobin spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Officers, and Delegates to this convention of the American Veterinary Medical Association: I am pleased to have this opportunity of extending to all of you the greetings of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.



Governor Maurice J. Tobin welcomed the delegates.

I might make the observation that your organization has not met in Boston since the year of 1892. That is a period of fifty-four years. If you are going to wait fifty-four more years before you come back to see us again, we will have arrived at the turn of the next century or the year 2000. As Governor of the Commonwealth of today, I can assure you that Massachusetts and Boston—I would like to speak for Boston because I was Mayor of this city for seven years—will be pleased to welcome you here.

I realize the great contribution that your organization makes to the success of a vital industry in our country. A great many people look upon our own state of Massachusetts as purely an industrial state, an educational center, and a great medical center, but very few people realize that one-third of all the territory, 40 per cent of the territory in the state, is given over to agriculture. We have over 31,000 farming families in the state; there is a greater investment in agriculture in Massachusetts than in any other line of endeavor, and the value of the products produced in this state, agriculturally, stands third on the list of those who contribute to the prosperity of the economy of this state.

I realize that a great many citizens look upon your work as merely the treatment of

domestic animals. A great many of them forget the fact that your work contributes to good, sound, human health. If it weren't for the work of the veterinarians over the year, there would be tens of thousands of children afflicted with tuberculosis of the bone. You have practically eliminated that from one end of America to the other by eliminating bovine tuberculosis. Yes, and you have made great scientific advances in your research laboratories, in contributing many pharmaceuticals that contribute to better health for human beings.

I was in the leather business years ago and knew the great destruction to one of the most valuable products we have in this country, namely leather hides. Great advances have been made by your society in that regard, contributing to a conservation along other economic lines.

Yes, I am delighted as governor of the Commonwealth to be able to welcome you here for your eighty-third annual convention but I am



Dr. J. L. Axby, Executive Board member, third district, responded.

going to say to you, again, fifty-four years is a long time to have been without your presence. I hope our state and city will not be without you for fifty-four more. Always consider that Boston and Massachusetts will have the hand of welcome out to the veterinarians of the United States of America. (Applause.)

RESPONSE

In the absence of Dr. R. W. Smith, state veterinarian of New Hampshire, who had

been selected to respond to the governor's address, Dr. J. L. Axby, member of the Executive Board from District III, said:

Mr. President, Governor Tobin, Officers of the Committee on Local Arrangements, Ladies and Gentlemen: I feel you should be informed that Dr. R. W. Smith, who was to perform this duty, was called away to attend the funeral of a friend. In compliance with his and the



Dr. B. S. Killian, Entertainment Chairman.

local committee's request, I am pinch-hitting for Dr. Smith. I am cognizant of the expected results of a pinch-hitter but, at the same time, I am not unmindful of the privilege and the honor of responding to the peerless address of welcome that we have just listened to, delivered by Governor Tobin.

Personally, having had the privilege of serving under four Indiana governors, I have learned to sense good governors, and, when they are men who believe in good government, who are good public servants, worthy and well qualified, representing this great veterinary profession, I congratulate the good people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on their good judgment of selection and election.

My friends, this is the first visit I have ever made to Boston. But, like many of you, many, many times in my boyhood, in my school days especially, I rode with Paul Revere, shouting "The redcoats are coming," and fought over and over the Battle of Bunker Hill, heeding the admonition, "Don't shoot until you see the whites of their eyes."

So, from the courage and the love of freedom demonstrated by the heroes of the Revolution there has come a progeny that has sustained Massachusetts, and by emulating their courage and their foresight, we have developed a force in free government that has made these United States the best country on earth in which to live, to love, to rear a family, and strive for peace on earth and good will to all men.

To the governor I wish to extend our thanks for the display of his personal appreciation of our duties, the things hoped for, the things we strive for.

Speaking for the official family and especially the Executive Board, we are here to attend this eighty-third annual convention. There are always angles to conventions, of course, but representing that Board, I am sure that Father Time has done some things to some of us that have made it impossible for us to frolic too much. But we do come here with the idea of learning, and there is no better place in this whole United States to learn than in this Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In conclusion, may I say that I personally hope and wish that the ideas and the thoughts of this historic town and this historic state may be emulated, and may they be carried and taught, covering an area so vast that, if we were to bound it we would have to say it is bounded on the north by the aurora borealis, on the south by the equinoxes, on the east by the rising sun, and on the west by Judgment Day. (Applause.)

GREETINGS FROM THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

President Farquharson introduced Mrs. H. Preston Hoskins, president of the Women's Auxiliary, who spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Friends: May I bring to you this afternoon the special greetings and good wishes of the Women's Auxiliary to the AVMA? We wish you all possible success in your meetings to come and, as far as we are privileged to do so, good wishes for the years to come as well.

This year is particularly interesting to the members of the Women's Auxiliary. It is the silver anniversary of the establishing of our student loan fund. In 1917, in Kansas City, the Women's Auxiliary was first organized to supply funds for needy families of veterinarians. There was one small exception, for a short time. That one exception was they couldn't find anyone to relieve.

So, in 1920, at the meeting in Columbus, Ohio, Mrs. J. H. McNeill of New Jersey, suggested to the Auxiliary that the funds then on hand and those accumulated in the future be used for the benefit of veterinary students.

During that year, the matter was planned, and in 1921 the rules and regulations which had been formulated were sent to the deans

of the accredited veterinary colleges in the United States and Canada. Within two weeks of the time the notices went to the deans, the first application came to us. It was a thrilling time, I can assure you, because it was a new venture.

Since that time, the assets of the Auxilliary, which are an accumulation of the annual dues of \$1 and a few special gifts from individuals and three state auxiliaries (perhaps some other state auxiliaries will get an idea), have passed the \$7,000 mark, but during these twenty-five years we have issued more than \$15,000 in loans to senior veterinary students. That fund of \$7,000 is still available.

May I ask that the deans remember that, when the benefits from the GI Bill of Rights are passed, there may be more boys who are going to want help in the senior year. If you do not have the regulations, we will be very glad to supply them.

About a year and a half ago, the officers of the Auxilliary were afraid that, unless something drastic was done, the Auxilliary would gradually pass into oblivion. Up to that time, the work in the Auxilliary was carried on by two or three women. The membership received a card once a year, "Please send \$1 dues for 19—." As that did not create much interest, we decided that something must be done.

We decided finally upon the little pamphlet called "The Veterinary Profession." Every one of you should have seen it. I think 7,300 of them were sent out within the last nine months to the wives of members of the AVMA. A few were sent to state meetings for distribution. Others were sent through the secretaries of the state associations; 3,300 of them went to individual women.

These pamphlets were to be used by the women in a field which it would be practically impossible for the men to touch; that is, over the bridge table or the luncheon table, or wherever the question, "Just what does your husband do?" came up.

Not long ago, a lady went into a store where she had been accustomed to making purchases for some time. One of the clerks said, "Oh, I should know you. You are Mrs. Dog Doctor." A horse doctor is evidently obsolete.

The wife of another veterinarian told me a few weeks ago: "The other day while talking to one of my friends I said, 'Well, when my husband was in college.'"

"Was your husband in college? Did he go to college?"

"Did he go to college! He spent five years in college."

The friend said, "What? I didn't suppose veterinarians ever went to college."

As a result, the wife asked me for some extra copies of the folder, saying, "Perhaps some of the women I know will have a little better

idea of the veterinary profession after reading these."

We rather expected that the men would shrug their shoulders and look down their noses at the idea of the folder. Two practitioners put them on tables in their reception rooms, and they have been intrigued by the fact that their clients are taking them home. Perhaps we women can help just a little in



Mrs. H. Preston Hoskins, Women's Auxiliary President.

revising some of the ideas of the general public in regard to the veterinary profession.

Another reason for publishing and distributing this folder was, more specifically, to fulfill one of the objects of the Auxilliary as stated in the constitution, namely, to help in explaining to others what the veterinary profession is.

I have saved for the last something which has been a gratifying experience deeply appreciated by the officers of the Women's Auxilliary. First is the unlimited, cheerful, pleasant help which we have had from the AVMA office. The other is the courtesy and the coöperation which we have had from the secretaries of the state associations. I wish that we might be able to meet each one of you and tell you how much we appreciate your courtesy to us.

We also want to express our appreciation to the rank and file of the membership of the AVMA for the help and the encouragement which they have given us in our efforts to do something for the veterinary profession.

I think most of you men must have received these folders at your offices. Your office address was the only way in which we could reach the women. If you have not received

one of our folders, will you take one from the Women's Auxiliary desk on the mezzanine floor, next to your registration desk? Will you do that for us?

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS

The following awards were presented:

HUMANE ACT AWARD

The 1946 award was announced as follows by Dr. W. A. Young, chairman of the Special Committee on Humane Act Award:

President Farquharson, Ladies and Gentlemen: What I have to say will be brief. Unfortunately, the lad who is to receive this



Dr. W. A. Young, Humane Act Award chairman, announced 1946 recipient.

honor was not able to be here, due to the difficulties of a youngster traveling a distance and our inability to transport him here. Thus, it will be necessary for me to make this presentation in absentia, so far as the principal character is concerned. I will hurriedly sketch the activities of your Humane Act Award Committee which consists, in addition to myself, of Dr. Schroeder, of the Angell Memorial staff here in Boston, and Dr. Michael, of the San Francisco S.P.C.A.

This is the third year for this award. Our first award, you will recall, went to Frank Klemmele of Chicago who circulated *Pet News* around the world. The next year, the second award went to a Pittsburgh, Pa., boy for the heroic rescue of an animal.

This, the third year, there have been a good many more entries. We were disappointed the first two years in the small number of entries, but this year we are happy to tell you we have had many more entries, some from Canada as well as the United States.

These youngsters must be not more than 18 years of age, either boy or girl, and they must do something in behalf of kindness to animals. I think it is quite fitting that the AVMA has this Humane Act Award because, certainly, one cornerstone of veterinary medicine is the relief of suffering of domestic animals and livestock.

Certainly, encouraging boys and girls to foster kindness in their hearts and minds and in the hearts and minds of their young friends, as well as their parents, is doing much to create in the public mind a desire to have their sick and injured animals relieved by professional hands.

I will not bore you with the details of the various activities of entrants. Let me say they ranged from contact with trapped animals to the rescue of animals from drowning, from the establishment of junior S.P.C.A.'s to volunteer, nonpaid workers in veterinary hospitals.

However, the winner is John Newton of Columbus, Ohio, a lad who was recommended to us when he was 12 years of age because he had given up his summer boys' camp to take over the job of establishing a national observance for our good friend, the cat. He has established National Cat Week throughout the United States until today it is recognized as a national observance. He raised the money to pay the postage and necessary expenses to carry on the campaign. He was doing this, in the beginning, for two reasons: one was because a man who had the idea originally had been called into the service, and, secondly, John's own cat had been badly injured and very badly treated.

Thus, in that 12-year-old boy's heart and mind was the idea that he was going to do something that would be of lasting benefit to the cat. Incidentally, the cat is a very attractive part of small animal medicine. Those of you who are in small animal work no doubt will agree with that. At any rate, John Newton, of Columbus, is the recipient of the Humane Act Award of the American Veterinary Medical Association for 1946, and I am proud to tell you that next month, when the American Humane Association has its annual convention in Columbus, John's home town, we expect to have the AVMA Executive Board member of that district make the presentation, and I am sure everything will go along as we plan, and that we will have a good veterinary representation when we can actually present this framed certificate of award to John Newton.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

TWELFTH INTERNATIONAL
VETERINARY CONGRESS PRIZE

This award for 1946 was presented to Dr. T. H. Ferguson, Lake Geneva, Wis. In making the presentation, President Farquharson read the following citation:

Citation

Dr. Ferguson, since you are well known to have been an honor to your profession for many years, fifty to be exact, and you have donated richly to the advancement of veterinary medicine, your colleagues, as represented by the American Veterinary Medical Association, have seized the occasion to honor themselves by paying tribute to your fulsome professional life and exemplary citizenship, both of which are indelibly engrossed with service far beyond the conventional line of duty.

Your matchless civic leadership in the distinguished community of Lake Geneva, Wis., coupled with your tireless work for the good name of the veterinary profession and your willing response to the call of your coworkers, has molded a permanent pattern for the general practitioners to honor and has erected a monument for clinical veterinary medicine to salute.

Your accomplishments in civic and professional life afford the opportunity to point out the course you have charted for our own guidance in planning a complete and ever improving medical service for the animals of the farm and home. The world is aware that your achievement was not due to special privilege but to the skillful application of veterinary science and to your constant devotion to its advancement. Your colleagues know and will long remember your classical



Dr. T. H. Ferguson, winner of 12th International Veterinary Congress Prize, is presented award by President Farquharson for "service to his profession and community beyond the conventional line of duty."

demonstrations throughout the United States and Canada. In bovine medicine and surgery, you have shaped the destiny of coming generations in many respects, and you have taught your own the wisdom of collaboration regardless of a busy life.

In this world of chaos and human suffering, the field in which you have labored, as you well know, has become more clearly recognized than ever before as a primary element of national survival and personal security. Your profession here in session, therefore, dedicates your life's work to the relief of a troubled world which only strict attention to the food-producing animals can permanently ameliorate.

For the published record, we have the delight to report that you have the background of a horseman and dairy farmer and of fifty years of practice in a rich farm region of a great state where you won the confidence of the people by square dealing and professional ability.

The local offices of dignity and trust entered to your credit, which include practically the whole gamut of urban activity—educational, promotional, industrial, social, fraternal, public health, law and order—are understandable in the light of your generous spirit of coöperation and willingness to assume the responsibility of leadership whether local, state, or general.

Note is made of your tenure of many years as president, or secretary, or member of the Wisconsin Board of Veterinary Examiners, as president of your state association and continuous activity in that association, as vice-president and a past president of the AVMA, and as chairman or member of standing committees, and as a former chairman of the Section on Surgery and Obstetrics.

May we, therefore, be granted the honor to present you with the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress Prize as our token of respect and gratitude for the precious donations you have bestowed toward the betterment of our enterprise, and, lest you have forgotten, Dr. Ferguson, this is also a birthday present. You were 73 yesterday, according to the records of Walworth County, Wisconsin.

To which Dr. Ferguson replied:

I undertake this as a general award to you (the audience) but they just appointed me as custodian, because if it weren't for you people who attend regularly and are friendly, it would be impossible for those who desire to work a little bit along the line I have worked to officiate properly.

I thank you for your interest in this. I thank the Committee for the award. I certainly appreciate this very high honor. (Applause.)

[Immediately after the opening session, Dr.

Ferguson endorsed the award check, in the amount of \$125.00, as a contribution to the AVMA Research Fund.—Ed.]

DEFERRED PRESENTATION OF 1943 AVMA AWARD

Dr. John R. Mohler was called to the platform by President Farquharson who read the following citation:

Citation

Dr. Mohler, circumstances have prevented your attendance at the annual meetings of this association for the past three years. This fact, and the fact that there has been no suitable occasion since 1943, explains the deferred presentation of the honor which was voted you by the AVMA Committee on Awards in 1943.

Dr. Mohler, we have missed you. Your presence among us was always an inspiration to forge ahead, and your retirement as chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry aroused our deepest emotions as well as the universal regret of the American people whom you served with honor to self and profession for forty-six of the most important years of American veterinary history. Your flair for science, research, organization, discipline, and administration, and for planning and completing outstanding projects, is indelibly inscribed in American agricultural history. Your colleagues find mere words too feeble to pay tribute to you and to what you achieved for your country and posterity, knowing that the health of our animal population is a gift, not of natural causes, but of the science you so ably cultivated and helped to put into operation to the end that great animal plagues in this country have either been conquered or brought under control. The difficult task of mobilizing, organizing, and guiding these forces and coördinating them with our vast and highly diversified agricultural and livestock interests during the period of your service summarizes the reason for this citation. Your colleagues, here assembled, are aware that the abundance of livestock and foods of animal origin possessed by our people and their soldiers in the four corners of the world stems, by and large, from your work in the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. The forty-six years of professional service you gave to your country are an example of veterinary medical science and national economics working hand in hand. With this award, goes the profound solicitation of the veterinary profession for your personal happiness and well-being.

The citation on the award certificate reads as follows:

*American Veterinary Medical Association
Award to
Dr. John Robbins Mohler*

In recognition of outstanding and meritorious contributions to the veterinary profession and the American people through forty-six years of service as an investigator and administrator in livestock sanitary science.

Awarded in 1943 by action of the House of Representatives, Eightieth Annual Meeting, St. Louis, Missouri, August 25-26, 1943.

CHARLES W. BOWER

*President, AVMA and
Chairman of the Committee on Awards*

I also present you this medal which carries the inscription: "AVMA Award to John R. Mohler—1943 . . . for Outstanding Service as Investigator and Administrator."

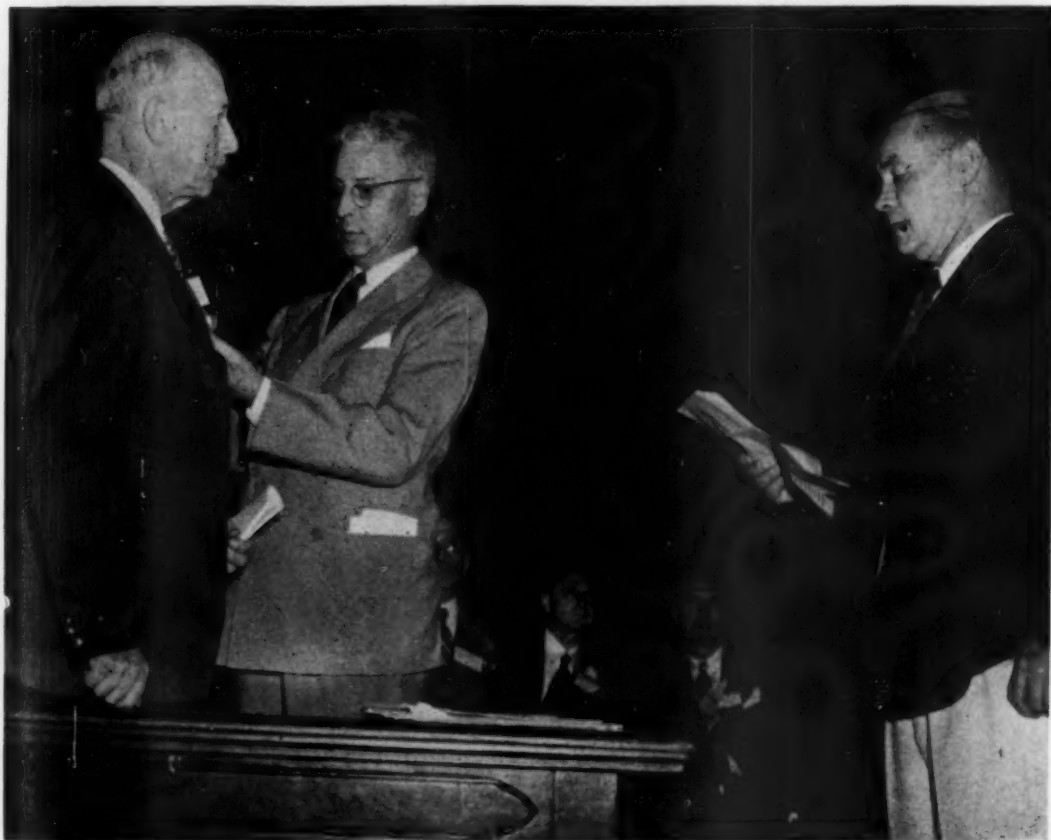
In accepting the award, Dr. Mohler said:

Mr. President, Fellow Members and Guests of the AVMA: After the very complimentary remarks you have just made, Mr. President, I find it very difficult to express my deep appreciation for the distinction which you and your

colleagues have so generously conferred upon me.

This award happens to be in my name, but it really belongs in great part to all my former associates, who by their industry, loyalty, cooperativeness, and sustained interest, have helped to achieve this great honor for the entire Bureau, an honor which is the composite product of many minds and the main lifetime efforts of numerous coworkers.

When the BAI was created in 1884, it was only a projection—you might call it a hope, an aspiration of one man, Dr. D. E. Salmon. Before it was thirteen years old, I entered in January, 1897, during President Cleveland's administration, through civil service examination. Although I remained for forty-six and one-half years, during almost twenty-six years of which I had the honor to serve as its third chief, my original intention was merely to see if I could pass the government examination and thus feel better qualified to follow in the position at the University of Montana just vacated by Dr. W. L. Williams, to accept a professorship at the newly established Veterinary



Dr. John R. Mohler, first recipient of AVMA Award is cited by President Farquharson for "outstanding service as investigator and administrator."

College at Cornell, and which vacancy had been offered by President James Reed of the Montana university.

At that time, the latter paid \$2,400 per annum, while the BAI paid \$1,200, but in the field work where I started, an additional \$1,200 was allowed for travel subsistence, et cetera. This work intrigued me, and my duties covered the southwestern United States. I had yet to learn that the latter sum was intended to cover only actual and restricted expenses for which forms, receipts, et cetera, had to be submitted before reimbursement was made. Nevertheless, the work from the very beginning appealed to me, and, in the meantime, a number of really flattering offers were refused with thanks. And so I have lived to see a rich fulfillment of the hopes of Dr. Salmon and the aims of Dr. A. D. Melvin, my predecessors,

to which thousands of veterinarians and other scientists have liberally contributed their quota.

Many thanks to you, Mr. President, and to the members of the 1943 Committee on Awards and House of Representatives of this greatest and largest of all veterinary associations for this expression of confidence, for which I am deeply grateful.

Furthermore, I am signally honored by being the first recipient of this highly treasured award. (Applause.)

1946 BORDEN AWARD

Dr. W. E. Cotton, Auburn, Ala., was presented as the winner of the Borden Award, this year marking the third occasion for this honor which is administered by the AVMA. In citing Dr. Cotton, President Farquharson said:



Dr. W. E. Cotton received the 1946 Borden Award medal and \$1,000 prize from Mr. W. A. Wentworth of the Borden Foundation for "outstanding research contributing to the control of dairy cattle disease." Inset—President Farquharson reading citation.

Citation

Dr. Cotton, on behalf of the AVMA Committee on Awards, I take great pleasure in designating you as the recipient of the Borden Award for 1946 for outstanding achievement in contributing to the control of dairy-cattle diseases, particularly brucellosis and tuberculosis. Your unselfish application, intense energy, and thoroughness in conducting experimental research over a long period of years have yielded invaluable results to the dairy world.

Two conspicuous results obtained by you, in cooperation with your distinguished associates, are (1) the discovery that *Brucella abortus*, the cause of brucellosis or Bang's disease in cattle, is eliminated in the milk of infected cattle, and (2) the development of strain 19 *Brucella abortus* vaccine, for which you have gained world-wide distinction. Furthermore, you have shown that pasteurizing infected milk for twenty minutes at 140 degrees F. destroys *Brucella abortus*; that when a cow has aborted from brucellosis, her placenta on subsequent parturitions may show the presence of *Brucella abortus*, and that such a cow may spread the disease when introduced into a healthy herd; that calves from infected cows do not become permanently infected; and that the disease is seldom spread by the bull.

In the field of tuberculosis, your investigations contributed much to the control of the disease and the protection of human health by the information obtained on the mode of infection with tubercle bacilli and the mode of elimination; the latency of tubercle bacilli in animal bodies; the relation between human and animal tuberculosis; methods of deriving healthy animals from tuberculous herds and cattle; the occurrence, persistence, and significance of tubercle bacilli in dairy products; and the efficiency of pasteurization in such products.

Not content with the fine record you have made in the field of science, shortly after your retirement in 1937 you were installed as instructor in infectious diseases at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and from that time to the present you have won the reputation as a successful and beloved teacher. I believe that the inspiration and fine example that you are giving the students there will bring forth able scientists who will carry on your work and in whom your influence will be felt through the years to come.

Dr. Cotton, by your love of knowledge, your dedication to research, and your outstanding accomplishments, you have won widespread recognition. Your work reflects credit not only to yourself, but to the field of science in which you have served. It is fitting, there-

fore, that you should now be honored with this award.

Mr. W. A. Wentworth, Secretary of the Borden Foundation, was then introduced and said:

Mr. President, Dr. Cotton, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Association: This is the third time in your meetings—the first being in 1944—when this award has been made. It seems hardly necessary at this late hour in the afternoon to repeat what has been published in your JOURNAL and what I said two years ago, namely, that this award was established in order to give a reward and a recognition for outstanding research carried out and the efforts which you people, by and large, throughout the United States and Canada, for that matter, are making to try to build for better public health through the health of dairy cattle.

I am sure you are all aware of the fact that the selection of the recipient of this award is made by a committee of this association. In their selection of Dr. Cotton to receive the award, it seems to me that it is quite fitting that it should follow immediately the naming of Dr. Mohler to receive the other award. Dr. Cotton's work for so long has been in the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Dr. Cotton, we are also very happy to realize that you are a native Iowan. The dean of the Veterinary College of Iowa State is sitting down there, with that green program covering the smile on his face, and makes me feel that we fellow Iowans have considerable for which to be thankful.

It gives me great pleasure, Dr. Cotton, on behalf of the Borden Foundation and of the American Veterinary Medical Association to present this award. First, there is a gold medal, on the reverse of which this wording appears:

*For Outstanding Research Contributing
To the Control of Dairy Cattle Disease
To William E. Cotton, 1946*

*By Direction of The American Veterinary
Medical Association.*

With it goes to Dr. Cotton a small check in the amount of \$1,000 for his own use, to put to such purposes as he may desire. Dr. Cotton! (Applause.)

To which Dr. Cotton replied:

I wish to express my thanks to the donors of the award and to the Committee who have selected me and to any others who may have had to do with it. One cannot do very much without the loyal help of his superior associates and his subordinates. To all of these I owe very much for the help they have given me, but I want to mention the names of two men who have been especially helpful. The first of these is no longer with us, the late Dr. Ernest C. Schroeder, who started me on my way as an

investigator. The other is Dr. John R. Mohler who is with us, I am happy to say, and seems to be enjoying fairly good health, and we hope he will be with us for a long time yet.

I want to point out that Dr. Mohler has been very helpful to me because of his encouragement and his excellent advice.

I want to thank you all. I don't know how I can thank you enough. It seems as though I am unworthy of so much attention but God bless you all.

Thank you. (Applause.)

PRESENTATION OF PRESIDENT'S GOLD KEY

Dr. C. C. Hastings, chairman of the Executive Board, spoke as follows in presenting the key to the incoming president, Dr. B. T. Simms:

Dr. Simms, I have the honor and the pleasure to present to you this gold key. This key opens up a vast workshop and is emblematical of the duties of your office. Its gold color signifies the value placed upon your services by your colleagues in electing you president of this association, and its shape signifies the entrance into a new era. The reconstruction of veterinary service with its many ramifications, and its expansion into new fields as yet only partly

explored, will take shape during the next year.

Your prominent place in the field of research, as depicted by your brilliant work in diseases of calves, has contributed much to our knowledge. Your many demonstrations and lectures before organized group meetings have placed you among the leaders of the profession.

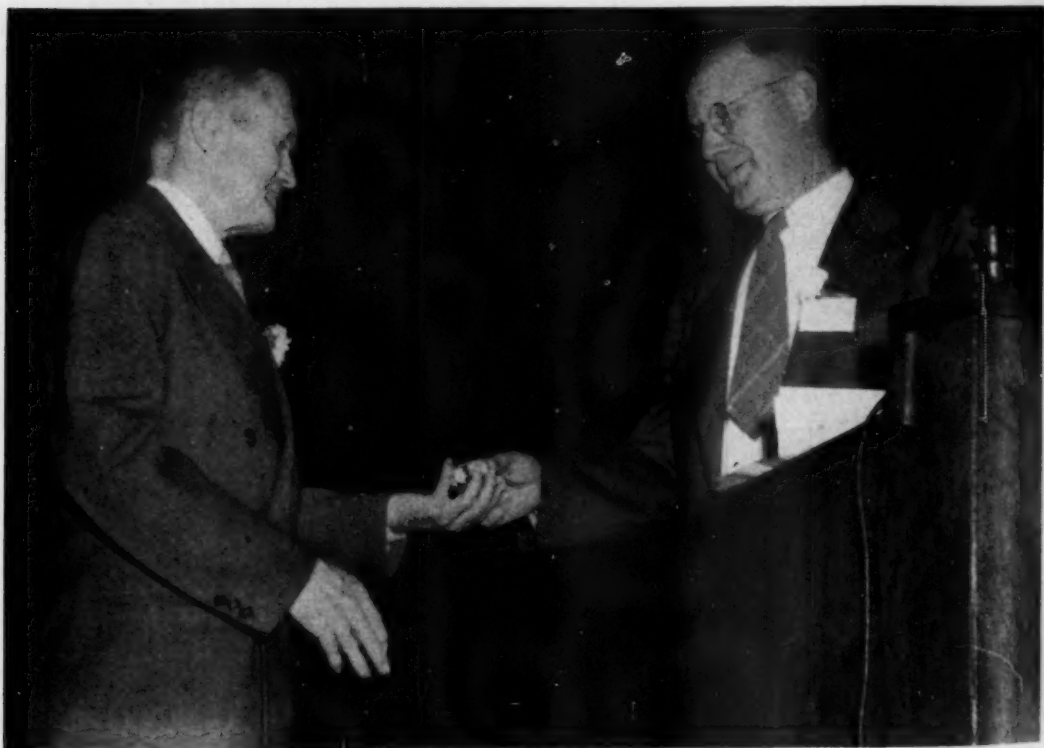
Your colleagues have elevated you to the high honor of president of the American Veterinary Medical Association. On behalf of the members I am privileged to present to you this key. This is a key to further service and greater achievements which we know will be discharged with credit to yourself and honor to your profession.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SIMMS: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I accept this key with full humility, realizing and recognizing that with it goes a responsibility and a duty. I pledge you that I accept this with my sincerest thanks and with my promise that I shall do my very best, with the aid of each and every member of the association, to carry out the program which lies ahead of us.

I thank you. (Applause.)

PRESENTATION OF SERVICE SCROLL TO PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON

Chairman Hastings presented the scroll



Chairman Hastings presents gold key to incoming President B. T. Simms.

to President Farquharson in the following words:

Dr. Farquharson, it is indeed a pleasure to present to you this service scroll. It is an emblem of appreciation of your faithful and zealous devotion to duty during the last two years. You have successfully piloted the ship of Veterinary Medicine through two perilous years when a large part of the civilized world was making every effort to destroy their fellowmen. You have the distinction of being one of the few presidents to serve this association for two years. Your executive ability and leadership during your tenure of office has been greatly appreciated.

A service scroll is a fitting emblem for the veterinary profession. Our profession is one of service, service without fanfare and often without suitable recognition. Your service to this organization cannot be written on paper or described with words. It has been indeli-

bly engraved upon the records of veterinary medicine and in the minds of men.

Your appearance before most of the state and provincial associations of this country has carried a message of education, goodwill, and friendship that has done much to direct the thoughts of our members into proper channels. Your ardent support of clinical medicine and its proper application in the field has had a far-reaching effect towards the improvement of veterinary service. For several years you have given a full measure of your time and ability to uplifting organized veterinary medicine and, through it, all branches of our profession.

In behalf of the Executive Board and the entire membership I present to you this scroll of thanks and deep appreciation for your services as president of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: In going out of of-



Executive Board Chairman Hastings presents service scroll to President Farquharson.

fice, if I have contributed anything toward service and increasing the high standards of the American veterinary field, I certainly am well pleased.

Fourth General Session

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

At the final general session on Thursday morning, August 22, President Farquharson had the new officers conducted to the platform. His remarks in installing the new president, Dr. B. T. Simms, follow:

Dr. Simms, the time has come for me to turn this gavel of the Association into your keeping, and this I do with mixed personal regret and admiration; regret, because my close association with you in executive work is now ended. The calm dignity, sober judg-

ment, and spirit of collaboration you have brought into my extended administration during the trying period of the war, I shall long remember. Accept my profoundest thanks, and my heartfelt felicitations for your success.

My admiration is no less profound. It springs from your wise counsel in the execution of the difficult task in which we have been preoccupied since a great upheaval came upon the food industry in which we labor. From knowledge of your ability and aptitude acquired by this close executive relationship, I commit to you the direction of the American veterinary service as represented by the Association, with steadfast confidence that few of my predecessors ever surrendered this high office to a more worthy successor.

Your tireless work of many years in behalf of original research, veterinary education, and national economics, not to mention your long participation in the development of a com-



President Farquharson (right) turns the gavel over to his successor, Dr. B. T. Simms, at the final general session.

petent application of veterinary science in its various fields, makes it a pleasure to install you in the president's chair. (Applause.)

INSTALLATION OF PRESIDENT-ELECT

I have asked for the privilege of installing Dr. Hagan. I know that President Simms should.

Dr. Hagan, the honor and position which has been conferred upon you by this organization is well deserved. This worthy recognition of your vision, ability, and leadership in our great fraternity is equally shared by allied professions and interests. Your ability as a teacher, research worker, and administrator is an inspiration to all.

I have been fortunate in the privilege of working with you. Your advice, coöperation, wisdom, and counsel have been most helpful and stimulating. I know I shall miss it. The Association is in the hands of an excellent team. I congratulate you. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Dr. W. A. Hagan brings to the office of president-elect a wealth of ability and experience, and close knowledge of association affairs, having been a member of the Executive Board since 1942 and its chairman in 1944-45, in addition to having served on several committees.

He was born at Fort Scott, Kan., Oct. 14, 1893, and received his veterinary degree at Kansas State College in 1915. He was an instructor there in veterinary pathology for a year and then went to New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University, where he was successively instructor of pathology and bacteriology, assistant professor, and professor; he was appointed head of the department in 1926, having succeeded Dr. Veranus A. Moore. In 1931, Dr. Hagan was appointed dean and has served in that capacity since then, in addition to his duties as the head of the department aforementioned.

During his years at Cornell, he obtained his Master's degree in 1918, was an assistant at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in 1921-1922, and took a leave of absence in 1925-1926 to study abroad as a European fellow of the International Education Board. In 1944, Dr. Hagan was called to serve as special consultant to the chief of the federal Bureau of Animal Industry and during the succeeding ten

months made a complete survey of the Bureau's work in all parts of the country. Shortly after returning to his work at Cornell, he was again called to public service, this time as veterinary consultant to the Division of Public Health and Welfare, U. S. Group Control Council, in Germany. He



President-Elect W. A. Hagan

spent several months in Berlin, and surveyed veterinary educational and livestock disease-control conditions in postwar Germany, in coöperation with staff officers of the Medical and Veterinary Corps of the occupying forces.

Dr. Hagan is a member of numerous professional, scientific, and honorary societies; in 1938, he was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by Kansas State College. He has made many contributions to scientific literature and is the author and co-author of several books in the fields of pathology, pathogenic bacteriology, and immunology of infectious diseases of animals.

Dr. Hagan was married to Miss Esther Lyon in 1917; they have a son, William L., a veteran of Army Air Force Service in World War II, and two daughters, Janet and Margaret.

The People who Staged the Boston Session—Fourth Largest in AVMA History



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Exhibits



H. W. Peirce
Reception and
Hospitality

The President's Address (Continued)

JAMES FARQUHARSON

Fort Collins, Colorado

UNITED STATES ARMY VETERINARY CORPS

In any consideration of the achievement of the veterinary profession, we must include the activities and contributions of the Army Veterinary Corps. It has made many advancements and discoveries and has opened up vast new fields.

We may note a few in passing, such as the vaccines by means of which rinderpest may be controlled almost completely; studies of vectors of infectious encephalomyelitis; effective treatments for equine influenza and equine piroplasmosis; nutritional studies in relation to osteomalacia and osteoporosis of equines; and opening up, and developing of, the field of veterinary public health.

A brief part of the report of the civilian committee appointed by the Secretary of War to investigate the food situation in the Army charged overstocking of food, wasted food, and poorly cooked and served food. It did, however, commend the Army for the good quality of the food supplies purchased; the great economy in providing food; and the good storage of food items. These are the three points at which the Army Veterinary Corps exercised control and supervision.

During World War I, it soon became apparent that the days of animal-drawn or animal-equipped units were numbered and that there would be a definite departure toward mechanization. This trend continued during the years between the two wars. Cavalry was reduced or mechanized, horse artillery disappeared, and the horse and mule were gone from infantry units. Fortunately, the senior veterinary officers of those days saw the coming change and under such early leaders as McKinnon, Turner, Frazer, and Foster made all possible provisions for shifting the activities of the Army Veterinary Service to the broad field of inspection of food of animal origin.

Prior to 1917, the inspection of meat and dairy products had been done, if at all, by poorly qualified quartermaster personnel, the post surgeon or, on rare occasions, local orders might require that the unit veter-



Dr. James Farquharson, president 1944-1946.

inarian make the inspections. As early as December, 1917, special regulations were issued which charged the Army Veterinary Service with the inspection of meat and dairy products, and gave some simple rules of procedure. In 1921, the first Army regulation covering this important field appeared.

It became apparent almost at once that the Army veterinarian was but poorly qualified to do the work in a scientific and efficient manner; and that special instruction would be required. No veterinarian in those times received adequate instruction in food hygiene or public health in the veterinary colleges and this deficit had to be corrected by the Army.

During World War I and until 1920, a

This is a continuation of Dr. Farquharson's presidential address delivered at the eighty-third annual meeting in Boston, August 18-22, the first part of which was published in the September issue.

school was conducted in Chicago where brief courses in food inspection were conducted for veterinary officers. In the summer of 1920 this school became permanent as the Army Veterinary School, and thorough courses of four months duration were given.

The school was later moved to Washington, D. C., and continued in regular operation until after World War II had started. During these years, practically all the veterinary officers of the Regular Army took training at the school, as well as some Reserve and National Guard officers.

Soon after the second world war had started, the School of Meat and Dairy Hygiene was organized at the Chicago Quartermaster Depot, where over 1,300 veterinary officers received instruction, which fitted them as inspectors of meat and dairy products. About 600 veterinary officers had this instruction at Carlisle Barracks.

When confronted with a grave national emergency in World War II, the Army Veterinary Service, with the assistance of a large number of Reserve, National Guard, and A.U.S. veterinarians, arose to meet the situation. General R. A. Kelser, chief of the Veterinary Division, Surgeon General's Office, carried on the expansion of inspection work to a point where its efficiency excited the admiration of all the allied armies.

The small amount of animal practice (equine) that had been left to the Army veterinarian was finally reduced to that

with pack artillery, pack transport, and some improvised mounted units. True, the advent of the Army dog provided some animal practice for the service veterinarian but this never required a large number of officers.

Whereas the veterinary service of World War I was divided about 85 per cent in care of animals and 15 per cent in food hygiene, these figures were almost exactly reversed in World War II.

To stress particularly the care and exactness exercised in food inspection we may state that inspections of meat and meat food products prior to purchase in Chicago resulted in the rejection of 13 to 14 per cent for reasons of poor quality or defective sanitary condition. It may also be stated that losses of perishable foods received, including those in remote foreign areas, amounted to only 1/5000 of 1 per cent.

When we stop to consider that food products supplied the armed forces were distributed to all parts of the world from the frigid wastes of the Arctic to the steaming hell of the tropics, and that these areas were often without even the most primitive means or facilities for food handling or storage, we must pause in admiration.

There has been some criticism, perhaps partially justified, that veterinary officers were not properly trained and indoctrinated and that their time was wasted on unimportant work not proper to a veterinarian. Let us grant this for the moment.



President Farquharson delivering his address at the opening session.

The ideal procedure would have been to send each new Veterinary Corps officer to the Medical Field Service School, at Carlisle Barracks, and then to the School of Meat and Dairy Hygiene, at Chicago, before assigning him to a unit or station. This was recognized, but was impossible of complete attainment because of the critical national situation. The job had to be done, and quickly. Let us not think that this condition was peculiar to the Veterinary Corps. It was common to every branch and arm and service in the Army.

It must be admitted that an occasional veterinary officer was placed on duty, perhaps trivial, that had little or nothing to do with his professional training and qualifications. Some were put to inspecting anything and everything except meat and dairy products. Some were placed in staff and administrative positions, or were given tough problems of supply; not right of course, and a situation which did not make full use of professional ability. However, let us interpolate right here that many a veterinary officer did such a superior job in a field entirely foreign to his training that a considerable number received high commendation and important citations and decorations.

The administrators of the Veterinary Military Service and the applicable army regulations contemplated that the veterinarian would be concerned only with the care of animals and the inspection of meat, meat food, and dairy products. However in military affairs we must not lose sight of the local "commanding officer." He can do anything. He can put any officer under him on any job. He can call up John W. Veterinarian and make him chaplain, or adjutant, or post exchange officer, or athletic officer; and said John W. Veterinarian, if he be wise, will reply "yes sir" and proceed with the job. This may be unjust or wasteful of specialized training, but it is a hard fact. Again, let us not suppose that these abnormal conditions applied only to veterinarians. Every branch of the Army had similar experiences and will always have them in the turmoil of fighting a war. The inequalities are certainly outweighed by the greater good to the whole Army.

Thus, while admitting some cases of poor training and indoctrination, and some instances of improper assignments, let us be grateful and proud that the United States

Army Veterinary Corps met a major crisis and came through with vast credit to itself and reflected honor for the entire profession. We had a veterinary service that functioned and became the model for the entire world. It kept the veterinarian at professional work, where without it, many a holder of the D.V.M. *magna cum laude* would have been carrying a rifle or enjoying the privileges of kitchen police.

In Canada and Britain, we have an illuminating example of what might have been, save for the foresight and preparation of some senior officers of the Veterinary Corps; the Canadian service was abolished suddenly and completely, and that of Britain became only a skeleton.

The work of the Veterinary Corps has demonstrated the great field that lies before the veterinarian in the realm of public health. We have had convincing proof of what can be done under the chaotic conditions of war; and have learned that the veterinarian is the one preëminently fitted and qualified to carry the load in this important field.

It has been clearly demonstrated that this phase of the training in our veterinary school merits greater stress and attention, and if those responsible do not take the proper steps this important field will pass to the hands of someone more alert.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Early health workers considered legislation, course of disease, and disease outbreaks, but today when we consider public health we include sanitary supervision of food, housing, smoke nuisances, industrial hazards, mental hygiene; in other words anything which affects the welfare of the community. The veterinary profession has not failed to do its part in the past, nor will it fail in the future.

One could list a few of the veterinary contributions, meat inspection, tuberculosis eradication, the observations relative to insect vectors, which enabled the construction of the Panama Canal, the researches in virology bringing to light eastern and western encephalomyelitis, psittacosis, sylvatic plague, and tularemia. Veterinarians must be on guard for the almost unending chain of infections which is rapidly being unfolded. No public health unit or program is complete without qualified veterinary public health service, if we consider that there are 36 known diseases transmis-

sible from animal to man. Food control must be considered the responsibility of the veterinarian.

FEDERAL SERVICE

Much of the esteem held for the veterinary profession by the livestock industry, the general lay public, and the allied medical profession is undoubtedly due to the splendid record of achievement of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. This organization has indeed been fortunate in having as leaders and key personnel so many men endowed with scientific ability, broad vision, and courage.

To maintain this high esteem it is essential that the Bureau shall continue to be both progressive and aggressive, and that the personnel shall be recruited from outstanding men in the veterinary profession. Operation of the Bureau must be such that energetic young men will choose bureau work as a career, secure in the knowledge that initiative and achievement will be awarded the recognition that is due and that advancement depends on ability and accomplishments rather than seniority. The Bureau must never be considered as a haven

for those too timorous to meet the aggressive competition of private enterprise.

To accomplish this, the entire veterinary profession must continuously support the Bureau in its demands for adequate salaries for competent men; those in administrative positions in the Bureau must see that their aggressive young workers are not required to spend most of their time in preparing voluminous reports or trying to chart their course through the maze of regulations and directives so dear to the hearts of the efficiency experts in so many government bureaus.

This is no time for the Bureau to complacently look back and coast on its past achievements. We have as many problems confronting the veterinary profession today as at any time in our past history and we confidently expect the same aggressive leadership from the Bureau in solving these problems as has been given in the past.

We now have a new chief who is capable, aggressive, and eager to carry on the program of the Bureau in the protection of livestock and human health. He will be



Part of the audience at the opening session.

required to fight vigorously the forces of indifference, complacency, false economy, and the active opposition of certain groups, motivated by greed, who are preying on the livestock industry. Only with the concerted support of the veterinary profession can he render the service of which he is capable.

The Bureau of Animal Industry represents veterinary public health on a national scale. Its function should be research in the cause, prevention, and control of communicable diseases, and it should enforce such control measures as cannot adequately be administered by private veterinarians and state regulatory bodies, but it should not permanently engage in practices which can satisfactorily be carried out by the practicing veterinarians in a given area.

Hog cholera and blackleg vaccination were performed by the Bureau as experiments to determine their efficiency and later as demonstrations to prove their value to the livestock industry and to encourage their general use by the veterinary profession. Our veterinary practitioners now have learned how to handle these immunizing agents to the satisfaction of all concerned, and the activities of the Bureau in the administration of these biological products has ceased. How long will it take the practicing veterinarians to learn how to administer strain 19 *Brucella* vaccine? How long will it take the field service of the Bureau to educate the livestock industry to the fact that their local veterinarians do carry and do administer strain 19 vaccine?

Seldom in the history of the country have the livestock owners been more prosperous. Is there any reason why the tax paying American public should contribute money for free services on the property of those engaged in private enterprise? The livestock men, almost unanimously, have most vigorously fought subsidies. Whether it is by demand on their part, or forced upon them, free vaccination amounts to nothing short of a subsidy. We stand for federal coöperation and coördination in combating any undertaking that may be destructive to public health. That is within the province of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Why should the state and federal field forces solicit vaccination in the large herds of those capable of paying the bill and ignore the small time owners. Are these common practices in the best interest of public health?

Our federal meat inspection service is

internationally recognized for its thoroughness and efficiency. In addition to its primary purpose of protecting the health of the nation by insuring a safe and wholesome supply of meat, it has served as a bureau of vital statistics, so that the incidence and geographical distribution of many of the diseases of our livestock could be rather accurately determined. This has been of inestimable value to the field service of the Bureau and to other public health agencies, since its function has been somewhat analogous to that of the autopsy room as an aid to the clinicians in our veterinary colleges. This meat inspection service is now administered by the Treasury Department. The separation is no longer a war-time emergency measure and in the interest of the most efficient service and closer coöperation it should be returned to the Bureau of Animal Industry. While it is true that veterinarians employed in the various federal agencies of the United States Department of Agriculture are enjoying a much improved status in respect to salaries and working conditions, quite largely due to the interest taken in their welfare by the American Veterinary Medical Association, little has been done in behalf of the veterinarians occupying equally important positions in the Dominion of Canada. Canadian veterinarians employed by the Dominion and provincial governments do not receive salaries even approaching the present schedules in effect for comparable work in the United States. In fact, well-trained Canadian veterinarians engaged in government meat inspection are reported to be paid less than many ordinary butchers working in the same plants.

This is a situation which inevitably results in a poor *esprit de corps*, and is likely to foster unrest, reduced efficiency, and inferior service. We feel that the Dominion and provincial ministries of agriculture have not given deserved recognition to the highly professional services rendered by their veterinary workers and earnestly urge upon them a careful study of the relative status of such workers in our two countries, and that any serious inequities be recognized and corrected.

The quality of veterinary service sponsored by U.N.R.R.A. has been far below the accepted standards of the profession. Many responsible positions and duties were as-

signed to men whose background, training, and experience did not justify the appointments.

The responsible authorities did not profit by the experience of our Army in either World War I or World War II in methods of care and shipment of animals. The resultant high mortality with the extravagant waste of money has been entirely unnecessary and inexcusable.

The veterinarians who have volunteered for service in the Orient were most competent. The gross inefficiency and almost complete failure to accomplish their objectives have been entirely due to indifference and to lack of coöperation from the people with whom they work.

PRACTICE

The public esteem which a profession enjoys is a reflection on the type of service rendered. It has been said that the war was won by our ability to feed the nation, our armed forces, and our allies. Veterinarians in the United States and Canada played a most important rôle in the conservation and development of animal resources and food during the prewar and war periods. The importance of our profession was recognized by our governments. Our practitioners worked hard and tirelessly, and the health of the livestock of our two countries was the envy of the world.

There are certain trends and practices that are evident in our ranks that greatly concern us. Small animal practice has become an important and inherent part of veterinary medicine; however, there is the tendency on the part of many graduates to settle in urban areas and engage in small animal practice. They appear to choose this as an easier way to make a living. If this trend continues, this side of practice will soon become supersaturated. This unhealthy condition leads to unethical and questionable practices that lower standards and cheapen the profession in the eyes of the public. Some practitioners in this field have little or no sense of ethics or fair play. They do not consider our American ideals or way of life. They look on other veterinarians as competitors and not as colleagues. Many are engaged in selling dog foods and commercial gadgets. This is below our professional dignity.

One state, which prides itself on a rigid state board examination, condones a practice that is a professional disgrace. Some

small animal practitioners enjoy the life of luxury by having lay help diagnose, medicate, and perform surgery. This is not honest, efficient, professional service. It should be the duty of the State Board of Examiners to act on these delinquencies.

In passing, one must congratulate the American Animal Hospital Association for its objectives, integrity, and high ideals in encouraging and fostering honest and efficient service. They may be censured for making little effort to extend their influence to the entire field of small animal medicine.

There are also notable shortcomings in the field of large animal medicine. Competent surgery is a service that will do more in establishing security with the livestock owners than any one thing in general practice. The appreciative admiration, by the layman, of successful surgical procedures is gratifying. Unfortunately, a large percentage of practitioners are shirking this obligation and service.

All conditions in practice are by no means amenable to treatment with the hypodermic syringe. Too many clinicians appear to be "syringe happy." Promiscuous use of the syringe gives the layman a false impression of what constitutes proper treatment and gives impetus to his endeavor to initiate such simple methods of correction. A thermometer and an autopsy knife are an essential part of a clinician's armamentarium.

Routine blood and tuberculosis testing are public health considerations and should not be shunned as menial tasks during flush times. The mechanics of artificial insemination may be performed by a trained layman. Nevertheless, the program should be under the supervision of veterinarians. The clinician is the only one qualified by training who understands the causes and pathology of genital diseases and infertility. He is acquainted with the herd and individual breeding records and is, therefore, the logical one to direct this program in his community.

The future of practice, both large and small animal, is faced with some serious obstacles. The clinician is faced with the greatest threat to his domain in the intrusive efforts of wholesale and retail biologic and drug interests organized to prey upon the livestock industry, and who flood the country with nostrums. Their motto is "increase the demand for veterinary products on the part of the buying public." In other words, get the money.

It is of primary importance that a diagnosis be made in order to treat a disease condition logically and effectively. Training in diagnosis requires years of thorough, methodical, scientific, and practical study of all the basic and clinical sciences of veterinary medicine. Diagnosis calls on all the knowledge gained by experience in every channel of science. Yet the nostrum vendors and soda fountain clerks take it upon themselves to prescribe without a diagnosis all of the "bunko" supported by unscrupulous wholesale groups.

They have now entered some of the schools of pharmacy with their propaganda. In six days they offer complete training in zootechnics; sanitation; anatomy-physiology; bacteriology; serum and vaccine production and therapy; hog cholera antiserum and hog cholera virus production and use; pediatrics; poultry diseases; adult animal diseases; parasites and insect control; veterinary pharmacology; jurisprudence; drug-store veterinary department and counter display, together with animal health product salesmanship. As an award they receive a certificate for their proficiency.

How are we to combat this ruthless exploitation of the livestock owners? Not by setting up drug stores as open competition, but by giving competent and continuous, progressive professional service to our clientele.

Our profession has not been hesitant in condemning the conduct of members who have become involved in quackery and questionable commercialism, and who do not conform to the best interests of the livestock industry and small animal owners. Organized veterinary medicine can fulfill its obligation as protector of the livestock industry by educating the people regarding animal health and warn, without reservation, against the miraculous charm of charlatans and unprincipled swindlers. Therefore, I recommend to this body that our public relations personnel devote its entire time in the press, on the radio, and at livestock meetings to the education of our livestock public.

At a rapid pace we in America have been changing from an agricultural life to an industrial life; from independent to interdependent; from competitive to coöperative; from small business to great industries, and as men unite in greater units, whether of capital or labor, and thereby accumulate greater power over their fel-

lows, it becomes increasingly important that the keen desire for gain be balanced by an even stronger desire to give fair service and to recognize the rights of others, if we are to continue as a nation based on free enterprise.

We face the situation frankly with no selfish motives and with open minds. We should appreciate changing conditions as veterinary science advances. Let us recognize our inadequacies and correct them, have vision, elevate our standards, encourage leadership, and carry veterinary medicine to its rightful place in the field of medical science.

Let our association's ship of state, with decks cleared, without fear or malice, sail peacefully along on an even keel.

Am and Cm

Americium (Am) and curium (Cm), elements 95 and 96, both offsprings of atomic bomb research, are quite recent discoveries made coöperatively at the University of Chicago and the University of California. They were made synthetically from uranium-238 and plutonium-239 in the California cyclotron at Berkeley. Am was named for the new world and Cm for Pierre and Marie Curie of radioactivity fame.—*Abridged from Science Service.*

Germ Warfare

Among the weapons of germ warfare cited in recent news items is botulinus toxin. One ounce would be enough to kill the entire population of North and South America, military experts have announced. Directions if any for giving an ounce of the stuff to 200 million people are probably kept on the shelf of military secrets. The m.l.d. is hardly news.

Among the other supplements for the atomic bomb, tuberculosis, anthrax, and plague, to finish off the quarreling populations are Newcastle disease, rinderpest, tularemia, and psittacosis. Nice thoughts, and world-wide.

The United Nations—the UNRRA—purchased and exported a total of 47,000 brood and work mares for the relief of European agriculture, according to a report of the Horse and Mule Association of America.

Progress Report on Activities of National Research Council's Committee on Veterinary Services for Farm Animals

R. C. NEWTON, Ph.D.

Boston, Massachusetts

I was privileged to appear before the annual meeting of the Iowa Veterinary Medical Association in January. At that time, I took occasion to make clear the unusual set of circumstances which led to my being there.

I have always maintained that anyone coming into my backyard with excavating tools owes me an explanation and, as a chemist digging around in the backyard of the veterinarian, I feel called upon to present again here, briefly, of course, an explanation of why a chemist should be exploring this territory.

The sequence of events which have brought me up to this point may be briefly summarized as follows:

The National Research Council, as all of you know, is operating under the charter of the National Academy of Sciences; in fact, it may be said to be the working organization of the National Academy of Sciences. The National Research Council decided some two and one-half years ago to set up an Agricultural Board to give broad consideration to the agricultural problems needing attention for the general public welfare. The Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council undertook the sponsorship of the Agricultural Board and, as originally organized, its membership included:

W. C. Coffey, who was then president of the University of Minnesota.

E. C. Auchter, who was then director of the Agricultural Research Administration.

W. I. Myers, dean, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

C. B. Hutchinson, dean, College of Agriculture, University of California, and director of the experiment station.

Presented before the eighty-third annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Boston, Aug. 18-22, 1946.

Chairman, Committee on Veterinary Services for Farm Animals, National Research Council, and vice-president in charge of research, Swift and Company, Chicago, Ill.

H. P. Rusk, dean, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, and director of the experiment station.

R. E. Buchanan, director of the experiment station at Iowa State College.

T. P. Cooper, dean, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, and director of the experiment station.

M. J. Funchess, dean, School of Agriculture, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and director of the experiment station.

C. H. Bailey, dean, Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, and director of the experiment station.

W. H. Martin, dean, College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, and director of the New Jersey experiment station.

L. A. Maynard, director of the School of Nutrition, Cornell University.

J. S. Davis, director, Food Research Institute, Stanford University.

One of the first problems considered by the Board was the economic loss to the country through sickness and death of domestic livestock and poultry. It appeared to the Board that the problem involved many angles, such as animal husbandry, nutrition, and others, but was largely one of veterinary medicine. After extensive consultation on the subject, they approved the appointment of a committee to be known as the Committee on Veterinary Services for Farm Animals. The members of this committee, composed about equally of veterinarians and others having agricultural interests, are as follows:

L. E. Call, dean, School of Agriculture, Kansas State College, and director of the experiment station.

W. A. Cochel, editor, *The Weekly Kansas City Star*.

W. A. Hagan, dean, New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University.

George H. Hart, professor of Animal Husbandry, University of California.

J. G. Hardenbergh, executive secretary, American Veterinary Medical Association.

R. A. Kelser, dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.

John R. Mohler, former chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

A. Newton Richards, vice-president in charge of medical affairs, University of Pennsylvania.

B. T. Simms, chief, Bureau of Animal Industry.

R. C. Newton, Swift & Company, chairman.

C. E. Poling, Swift & Company, executive secretary.

Ex Officio.—Ross G. Harrison, chairman, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.; R. F. Griggs, chairman, Division of Biology and Agriculture, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.; and W. C. Coffey.

Our Committee on Veterinary Services for Farm Animals, organized about March, 1945, has had two meetings and voluminous correspondence. In these discussions, we have agreed that our approach to the problem should be that of performing a public service through activities that would tend to decrease the economic loss to the country through the mortality and morbidity of livestock. You will note particularly that the objective is clearly stated to be that of improving the economic status of the country as a whole through prevention of losses rather than improvement of the economic status of the veterinarian. We are all quite aware that the means of accomplishing such a reduction in the economic loss is through the service of the veterinarian and the various research programs in the field of veterinary medicine or the sciences underlying veterinary medicine. Such a program cannot, therefore, help but improve (in so far as it is successful) the status of the veterinarian, although this is decidedly not the objective of our committee.

Our committee has analyzed this problem to four projects each of which is a rather extensive program in itself. They are: 1) to determine the economic loss from livestock morbidity and mortality; 2) to determine how and where to train the proper number of veterinarians to reduce this loss; 3) to analyze the philosophy behind the laws, rules, and regulations governing animal health; and 4) to improve the relationship between the veterinarian and his client so that the gap which now exists may be closed.

The first, and perhaps the most important, project is to determine the extent and

cause of losses through mortality and morbidity of livestock. We have searched the records in the literature, we have discussed the problem in Washington and at the capitols and state colleges of many of our midwestern states. We have considered the condemnation records at federally inspected meat packing plants; we have considered the records of the rendering companies, of the farm management departments in the Extension Services of the various states, and various other sources, but we have not found records which could be used in making reliable computations on the total losses from either death or sickness of livestock. We have, however, found a very warm spirit of cooperation among these various groups, each indicating a need for more complete and reliable data on this subject.

At an inter-bureau meeting, unofficially called on an informal basis in the Department of Agriculture, we found a great deal of interest and received constructive suggestions for procedure for the collection of this information. Out of these discussions has grown a program now in progress at the Statistical Laboratory at Ames, Iowa, to perfect a method of surveying American farms and ranches for data on livestock mortality and morbidity. This project is jointly controlled and sponsored by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington, and the Statistical Laboratory of the Iowa State Experiment Station. The objective this year is to study methods of surveying for these losses which can be used on a national basis. It appears that we are making progress in devising methods to survey the incidence of sickness and death but the incidence is only one factor of the economic loss. There is also the factor of the value of the animal or the extent to which the disease causes low efficiency or low production.

In our first meeting of the committee, we had considerable discussion on these questions, and Dr. Simms proposed a suggestion which was added to, and fortified by, comments from other members of the committee. The suggestion was that we undertake, or get the experiment stations to undertake individually and cooperatively, a study of the various diseases to determine their economic losses. We asked Dr. Simms to prepare a study of this so we

could submit it to some of the other stations, and I am going to read a part of Dr. Simms' proposal as written up and presented to some of the stations, and as presented to the Agricultural Board of the National Research Council with the request that they take it up with the agricultural experiment stations of the United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. Simms' proposal reads as follows:

As was pointed out at the meeting of this committee in Chicago, May 9, there is very little information available on the economics of the morbidity of livestock. It is recommended that efforts to get such information be made. Three methods of approach are suggested.

One is through the study as a unit of each disease under consideration which can be produced at will in experimental animals. Such maladies as swine influenza, brucellosis, and many of the diseases caused by parasites are especially suitable for such studies. In experiments with this group of diseases, the procedure of infecting certain animals and comparing them with controls can be followed.

A second is through the study, as a unit, of each disease under consideration which cannot be produced at will in experimental animals. Such maladies as retained placenta in cattle, periodic ophthalmia, and bloat in steers in feed lots fall in this category. In studies with this group, it will be necessary to get the desired information by observing cases as they occur naturally on farms and ranches.

A third is through considering the farm as a unit and studying the economics of all morbidity among the animals in such a unit. It would be necessary to collect data on both successful and unsuccessful farms in several sections of the country and to get information on many types of livestock production before a satisfactory overall estimate of the cost of morbidity could be made.

The logical organizations for making such studies are the different state agricultural experiment stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Both veterinarians and farm management experts should be included in the personnel working on such projects. Other specialists such as dairymen, poultrymen, animal husbandrymen, or nutrition experts should be included as occasions demand.

It seems very important that both direct and indirect economic losses be given consideration.

NOTE: Observations, not supported by data, made in dairy herds have indicated

that high mortality among heifer calves being raised for replacements is a very severe handicap, although actual market value of the heifer calves which have died may be comparatively little. There are several indirect results of these losses each of which is costly. Many dairymen who are accustomed to raising their own replacements consider it unnecessary to buy cattle. If their losses of heifers are very high they may operate their farms with a smaller number of cows than is needed to utilize the equipment and feed that is available, thus decreasing very materially the gross income without decreasing comparably the operating costs. Another indirect result is the tendency to hold cows far beyond the age at which they are economical producers in order to have all the stanchions full.

These old cows have more breeding trouble, have more mastitis, and give less milk per lactation period than do younger animals. A third, and perhaps the most important, indirect result is the severe handicap of not being able to cull for high production. Under normal conditions, these dairymen raise each year a few more heifer calves than are needed for replacements. By culling out the low producers among these, they improve their herds. In many instances, this culling is the most important single factor in herd improvement.

While there are no thoroughly reliable data on losses there is fairly accurate information on the amount of money spent by the entire country for research and veterinary service to eliminate these losses. It seems clear that a very small percentage decrease in our losses would be sufficient to justify two or three times the expenditure represented in the research and total incomes of all practicing veterinarians. It is the thinking of our committee that accurate information on this point would bring about corrective measures that would result in more efficient use of veterinary service, more extensive and better planned research programs, and an increased effort all the way along the line to eliminate this tremendous economic loss.

The second important project under consideration was that of training of veterinarians. It would be ideal if, in the consideration of this question, we were able to say with some degree of assurance how many veterinarians are justified by the economic loss sustained. Since we do not have any reliable figures on the economic loss we can only assume how many veterinarians are needed.

According to a survey made by your association in 1942 for the War Manpower Commission, the average age of 11,500 veterinarians across the country was 49 years, and 46 per cent of these were 51 years or more in age. Although no more recent survey has been made, the situation has probably undergone no significant change during the war years.

According to a report of the Committee on Education of your association made in 1931, the average age of veterinarians at that time was placed at about 43.5, with the greatest number between 36 and 40 years of age.

These figures are a reflection of the fact that large numbers of veterinarians were graduated in the period 1911-1920—more than in the following twenty years. As might be expected from the significant increase in the average age, the number of veterinarians has not changed greatly in the last twenty-five years, having been estimated at 13,466 in the 1920 census, 12,240 in 1931, 12,500 in 1942, and about 13,500/14,000 at the present time. Unless veterinarians are trained in the near future at a rate greatly exceeding that of the average for the past twenty-five years, it is evident that the livestock industry of this country will shortly face the future with less veterinary service than in the past. This situation, together with an increasing trend toward small animal practice in larger urban areas, could conceivably result in a separation of increasing numbers of the farm animals from adequate veterinary service, a situation which would be against the best public interests as well as to the detriment of the veterinary profession. One encouraging note is the decision of recent years to open two new veterinary colleges. Another is the fact that your association and the leaders in your profession are aware of the gravity of the situation. This is one of the problems which played a part in the Agricultural Board's decision to form a committee to survey veterinary services for farm animals.

This question is of such importance that a special subcommittee under the chairmanship of Dean W. R. Krill of The Ohio State University has been set up and is giving it consideration. Their program of activity involves such questions as these:

- a) How many veterinarians?
- b) What improvements are needed in the curriculum?

c) What type of students are best adapted for training in this profession?

d) How long should the course of training of veterinary medicine require?

e) How many veterinary colleges are needed?

f) Where should these veterinary colleges be located?

g) What type and level of training should be required for the faculty in these veterinary colleges?

h) Where are the facilities for training veterinary faculty and how can they be coordinated into the veterinary program?

i) What sort of arrangement should be made to assure training of veterinarians in those states which do not maintain veterinary colleges, and how should the expense of such training be equitably distributed?

Dr. Krill's committee has made an excellent start and has set up two subcommittees of its own for studying special questions relating, for example, to the emergency that exists at the present time in those states which do not have veterinary colleges. The tremendous number of applicants has made it almost impossible for state schools to accept students outside of their own state boundaries. This promises to bring about an even more acute shortage of veterinarians in those states which do not have veterinary colleges and may result in a decision to start up veterinary colleges at points where faculty and facilities are not available and the long time needs are not justified.

The third large project which our committee on Veterinary Services for Farm Animals felt should be subjected to some consideration and study is that of the laws, rules, and regulations relating to animal health. The federal government and every state in the Union has its own laws and its own set of rules and regulations emanating from these laws. There has been some very active effort made toward unification of laws and regulations. Some important work along this line has been sponsored by the Committee on Laws and Regulations of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association. The degree of success of these efforts is not easily measured, but there is evidence that a better understanding for the need of uniformity is permeating the country. Our committee wishes to support such activities where they are already in progress and, above all things, does not wish to set up another committee in duplication of other efforts. Our deliberations on

this question have led us to the conclusion that there is need for a clear analysis of the principles underlying the laws, rules, and regulations on animal health. Since the National Research Council, from which our committee draws its sponsorship, is not a crusading organization, it seems fitting that it should have made such an analysis of fundamental principles drawing on the present regulations for documentary evidence to illustrate the effectiveness of present philosophies and the basis for new philosophies in animal health regulation. A special committee headed by Professor Loeffel of the University of Nebraska has been organized and is actively pursuing this problem. Working with Professor Loeffel already is a strong nucleus composed of Will J. Miller, Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, Kansas; S. O. Fladness, head veterinarian in charge, Field Inspection Division, Bureau of Animal Industry; P. E. Miller of the University of Minnesota; and Charles Snyder, editor, *Chicago Drovers Journal*.

This committee will, undoubtedly, be expanded to bring in the broadest possible experience on the questions being considered. One meeting of the nucleus of this committee brought forth the following outlines of projects to be examined:

- 1) Uniformity of laws, rules and regulations, and the relation of federal and state laws.
- 2) Licensing of veterinarians (includes use of biological products).
- 3) Livestock movements as contributing factors in the spread of livestock disease.
 - a) Selling agencies.
 - b) Transportation agencies.
 - c) Imports.
- 4) Disposal of dead animals and the regulation of rendering plants.
- 5) Eradication of disease vs. control.
- 6) Stockyards inspection and meat inspection as a means of locating foci of infection and parasitism.
- 7) Education to make livestock producer alive to his rights and responsibilities. Public opinion must be sympathetic.

The fourth question which has puzzled our committee is that of bringing about a more complete understanding of the possibilities of veterinary service to the farmer and other livestock producers. It has been expressed in our committee that a decrease in economic loss through the sickness and

death of livestock can be effected only by an earlier attack. In too many cases, the practicing veterinarian is used largely by the farmer as a last resort when the illness of his livestock has progressed to an acute stage. There seems to be a need for a better understanding which will result in an earlier call for veterinary service. There is some doubt in our minds as to how early this call should be but, in general, we are agreed that it should include consultation service directed toward management and feeding practices which will prevent disease to an extent at least as great as that directed toward curing sickness. With an economic loss possibly forty or fifty times as great as the money spent to prevent this loss, it seems evident that there is a gap in the understanding between the livestock producer and his veterinarian, so that he is not using the veterinarian as extensively or effectively as he might. Our committee has been at a loss to know how to approach this problem. It has occurred to us that it is largely a problem in education and that the education should include not only the farmer but the practicing veterinarian as well. The most accepted educational force for agricultural people seems to be the extension service of our state agricultural colleges. We have attempted to determine to what extent these extension services are teaching the farmer how to use his veterinarian and are teaching the veterinarian to more effectively serve his clients. This investigation is not complete, but it has indicated to us sufficient possibilities so that we are now setting up another special committee to study the problem from this angle.

We are considering the setting up of a subcommittee to study the problem of the possible use of extension services for the educating of the farmer and the veterinarian to a closer relationship, but at present our four main objects are: 1) to determine the economic loss from livestock morbidity and mortality, 2) to determine how and where to train the proper number of veterinarians to reduce this loss, 3) to analyze the philosophy behind the laws, rules, and regulations governing animal health, and 4) to improve the relationship between the livestock owner and his veterinarian so that the gap which now exists may be closed.

Historical Sketches and Memoirs

III. The General Practitioner

L. A. MERILLAT

Chicago, Illinois

MANY, MANY years before ready-to-use drugs, sulfurated germ killers, antibiotic wonders, synthetic hormones and vitamins, and other biochemic phenomena came bursting in, the general practitioner was sacrificing physical strength and peace of mind to the health of animals, "come snow or rain or heat or gloom of night."

Whatever may be written to the contrary, the sailing was always rough and the hours long from commencement day on.

Tough Calls at four in the morning after
Going nocturnal journeys in wintry cold
'Twas were just a part of the daily grind.

Since the hero of this sketch is neither prig nor prude nor hypochondriac, self-abnegation has to be barred. His nibs, the general practitioner, is a unit of the human population enslaved to a schedule of unbroken regularity. Having volunteered to look after the health of animals for a congregation of sturdy citizens, commonly known as his clientele, he can't renege.

In beginning this piece with the hardships of practice, I am not thinking only of the horse and buggy days when the former was the sole means of getting around and the main reason for going in the first place. In general practice, getting about the big outdoors, be it village, town, city, or surrounding landscape, is important and not without risk. Nor am I thinking only of earlap caps, cumbersome top coats, brogans and overshoes, gauntlet gloves, and frosted whiskers, because other symbols of highway despair came right on the heels of the old bay horse: flats and hand pumps, clincher tires and blow outs, axle-deep gumbo, frozen radiators, out o' gas, battery down, crank and crank, can't get 'er going, watinel's wrong now, non-carbureting carburetor, maybe it's the sparkplugs, stopped dead in a snow drift, wonder if that farmer'll pull us out, and so on and so on through the 57 varieties 'til the thing got

broke to all harness and the engineers built roads.

What I am trying to put over in this awkward way is that there were more casualties (some fatal) and tardy arrivals from automobile travel than were ever charged up to the horse and buggy. Skipping the violent deaths and crippings of later years when speed replaced reason, some must recall colleagues who hit the long trail prematurely because of the whacking they took from a stalled road crate. Off hand, I recall a fine chap in the prime of life "getting his" in a South Dakota snow storm and another nationally known figure who bucked a snow drift to his doom down in Pennsylvania. Cause: pneumonia. Epitaph: fine guy, too bad. This particular type of nonviolent casualty ran high among veterinarians. The older boys will have to think out the estimated percentages from memory. There are no statistics to put on paper. All one can say about the general practitioner who took to the horseless contraptions the year around, up to the second decade of that centurial stretch, is that he was either a hero or a glutton for punishment. Let's say *hero* because time spent on the road is sheer waste, and travel is a serious part of the business.

I am referring to 1905 to 1911 when Dr. Torrance of Cleveland was dismissed from a local veterinary society for committing the unpardonable sin of driving an automobile for getting around, and I was charged with unprofessional conduct by the faculty of the Chicago Veterinary College for the same offense. One of them (Wright) roared that he'd "never be caught riding in such a damn thing as long as he was a veterinarian." Another (Quitman) spouted, "Shame on you, L. A." Hughes sniffed and turned away with disgust written all over his natty façade. In less than two years, nevertheless, these conscientious objectors were among the Chicago veterinarians driving gas chariots. There was Quitman's one-lung Cadillac, Hughes' Wood's Electric, Baker's Chevro-

This article is the fourth in a series by Dr. Merrillat which will appear in the JOURNAL in coming months. The first of the "Historical Sketches and Memoirs" appeared in the June issue.

let, McEvers' Rambler, Worms' Holsman (high wheeler), besides one Stanley Steamer, a few rattling Fords, and some forgotten rickshaws. On the one hand, everyone was scared stiff at the rapid replacement of horses and on the other scared stiffer at losing a call to some swifter V. S. Hughes and Wright, who roared the loudest at my modest two-cylinder Maxwell, fell for the *de luxe* models of the millionaires. I have to say this, not only because it is a highlight of veterinary history that was dramatized all over the country, but also because it concerns the most important part of general practice, transportation—a case of "get there fustest with the mostest," or else lose out. As a display of shifting human nature, the swing from horse to automobile by veterinarians was truly beautiful. The make-believe devotion to the horse and the over-lauded thrill of holding the reins instead of a steering wheel vanished in thin air. Anyhow, the transformance was too funny to leave out of this yarn, for, by 1911, the whole caboodle was longing for the \$3,000 cars they could not afford and few ever possessed. Kinsley of Kansas City sported a Winton Six and Archibald of Oakland, a Locomobile; production of biological products by veterinarians was getting a start toward big business. Most of the customers stuck to the Model T which country practitioners tell me was never excelled in the deep mud roads of the Middlewest. High clearance, power in low, and spare parts at every cross-roads were hard to beat.

If this treatment of "The General Practitioner" doesn't pull punches or seems to underline faults, failings, and troubles, nevertheless it is written with a strange feeling that no set of scales was ever invented to weigh the fine points of his work and character. There is something about the physician and surgeon of the animal population that the best selection of high octane words doesn't seem to describe. Volumes have been written about his science and its use, and quite a number of complimentary novels about his task and his way of life have been published, but the whole caricature was never drawn. At least, that is the way things have looked to me at close range since the 1880's. The weight of his ability to keep the livestock farmer solvent all these years more than compensates for the damphoolery strewn along the way.

(To be continued.)

Veteran Pigeon of Two Wars

"Kaiser," carrier pigeon captured from the Germans in the Argonne in October, 1918, lived to serve in the Army of the United States in World War II, still wearing the same legband. "Kaiser," who lives in retirement at Camp Crowder, has celebrated his twenty-ninth birthday. He is thought to be the oldest of all homing pigeons.

Brucellosis—An Appreciated Compliment

It seems particularly appropriate for doctors of veterinary and of human medicine to exchange ideas and to work together in the study and control of brucellosis, a widespread infection of man and animals. That some of the most important contributions to the knowledge of the subject have been made by doctors of veterinary medicine is too well known to require documentation but too important to fail to acknowledge. The interdependence of the two disciplines is so great as to make desirable an even greater degree of collaboration.

Brucellosis of animals and of man presents an almost unique twofold problem. It is one of the most difficult of all diseases to diagnose, particularly in the chronic illness. When a diagnosis has been arrived at, the problems of treatment are manifold.

—Harold J. Harris, M.D., in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Holstein-Friesian Ten-Year Record

Secretary Norton's report of the 61st annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America shows that during the ten-year period ending Dec. 31, 1945, this old dairy cattle association has:

Registered 1,026,675 animals, transferred 577,275 animals, admitted 8,056 new members, recorded 22,589 A.R. records, recorded 114,695 H.T. records, and classified 42,653 animals.

During that period, the surplus of the organization was increased by \$506,616. The report shows 113,446 registration for 1945, 78,304 transfers, 1,392 new members, and a total membership of 35,578. A resolution by a Wisconsin member for a more central location of the association's offices* was laid on the table.

*The offices of the H-F.A.A. have always been at Brattleboro, Vermont, a veritable shrine of the black and whites, efficiently directed, and a builder of the breed.—Editors.

SURGERY & OBSTETRICS

AND PROBLEMS OF BREEDING

Effect of Mucus Volume on Conception

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THROUGHOUT IOWA, between 48,000 and 50,000 cows will be inseminated artificially this year. In contrast to a number of the eastern states, where the breeding is controlled through large coöperatives, here the work is being done through numerous small organizations varying from one county to 18 county coverage. Also, the insemination is done by the two techniques which are in most common use. These include (a) the rectal fixation of the cervix and passage of the pipette through it for either intrauterine or deep cervical deposition of the semen, and (b) the use of a vaginal speculum through which the pipette is placed and the semen deposited just into the posterior os uteri. The latter method is sometimes referred to as the "cervical splatter technique."

It is well known that both techniques have inherent advantages as well as disadvantages, the relative values of which have never been thoroughly studied so that either could be proved definitely superior. However, one of the questions which has arisen in the minds of those employing the cervical splatter technique is whether the mechanical flushing of the posterior genital tract by the estrual mucus would tend to carry out the small volume of semen used in insemination.

Zupp⁶ has recorded the occurrence of two definite flows of mucus traversing the genital tract of a cow in normal estrus. The first and larger is cohesive and appears to reach its peak about the middle of estrum. The second, smaller in volume and adhesive,

comes through at about the time of ovulation which, according to Brewster, *et al.*², occurs thirteen and fifty-seven hundredths (13.57) to thirteen and sixty-eight hundredths (13.68) hours postestrus.

Procedure and Results.—In an effort to put this popular opinion on a factual basis, an experiment was set up in coöperation with one of the smaller Iowa artificial breeding coöperative societies. A scale was made to classify the amount of mucus present in the genitalia under three headings as follows:

1) Light mucus.—The smallest amount was present, varying in degree from a dry appearing vaginal vault to one just showing sufficient mucus to produce a glistening surface when viewed with artificial light through a speculum.

2) Medium mucus. — This group included cows whose cervixes showed some mucus discharge with a small pool of mucus appearing in the ventral fornix of the cervix.

3) Heavy mucus.—Here were classified the cows exhibiting a copious flow of mucus through the cervix and discharging large amounts through the inserted speculum.

A year's insemination yielded a total of 2,671 classified services. At the time each cow was bred, she was examined to determine whether the discharge was light, medium, or heavy, and she was classified accordingly. If the cow did not return to service during a sixty-day period, she was considered pregnant. If returned for service within that period, she was considered not pregnant. The records of the third and later inseminations were not used because it was difficult to get proof as to whether these resulted in pregnancies. Many farmers fail to call the technicians after the third service owing to the additional cost.

The data collected were classified as shown in table 1.

Journal Paper No. J-1377 of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa. Project No. 937.

The author is assistant professor of dairy husbandry in the Department of Animal Husbandry, Iowa State College, Ames.

TABLE 1.—Number of Pregnancies and Nonpregnancies Occurring in Presence of Various Amounts of Mucus Discharge

	Mucus condition		
	Light	Medium	Heavy
	Number	Number	Number
Pregnant	60	729	513
Not pregnant	68	769	532
Total	128	1,498	1,045
Percentage of pregnancies	46.2	48.6	49.0

It will be noted that the percentage of pregnancies obtained under each condition of mucus discharge was similar. Analysis of the data for significance of relationship between amount of mucus and conception through the computation of chi-square with 2 degrees of freedom gave a value of 0.23304, which indicates the lack of significance of the effect of mucus volume on subsequent conception.

DISCUSSION

It is realized that such factors as reviewed by Chapman and Casida³ pertinent to the breeding efficiency of cattle were not under control, nor was the semen used for insemination subjected to the more exacting tests now adapted for quality determinations as suggested by Beck and Salisbury¹. The bulls used, 7 in number, were of three dairy breeds, Holstein-Friesian, Guernsey, and Brown Swiss. The semen was of uniformly high quality as judged by the gross appearance and by the microscopic examination when classified according to the methods of Siebenga⁴.

It is well recognized in artificial insemination work that it is not always possible to breed cows at the optimum period in estrum which, according to Trimberger and Davis⁵, is the latter half of heat and the first few hours postestrus.

In spite of these control deficiencies, the data support the idea that the amount of mucus being discharged by a cow at the time she is inseminated by the cervical splatter technique has no significant bearing on whether she will become pregnant from that service.

SUMMARY

The amount of mucus present in the genital tracts of cows at the time of insemination has no significant effect on concep-

tion where the cervical splatter technique is used.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writer is indebted to Mr. Wallace Hansen of the Humboldt Breeders Cooperative for his assistance in collecting data.

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Breeding Problem of Australian Sheep

A breeding problem has become serious among sheep during the past five years. It is especially prominent throughout the areas of early subterranean clover development in Western Australia and is confined to animals pastured on this clover.

Three manifestations are seen in ewes: 1) infertility apparently resulting from failure of conception, 2) uterine prolapse in unbred ewes some months after lambing, and 3) marked mammary development and copious milk flow of virgin and unbred ewes.

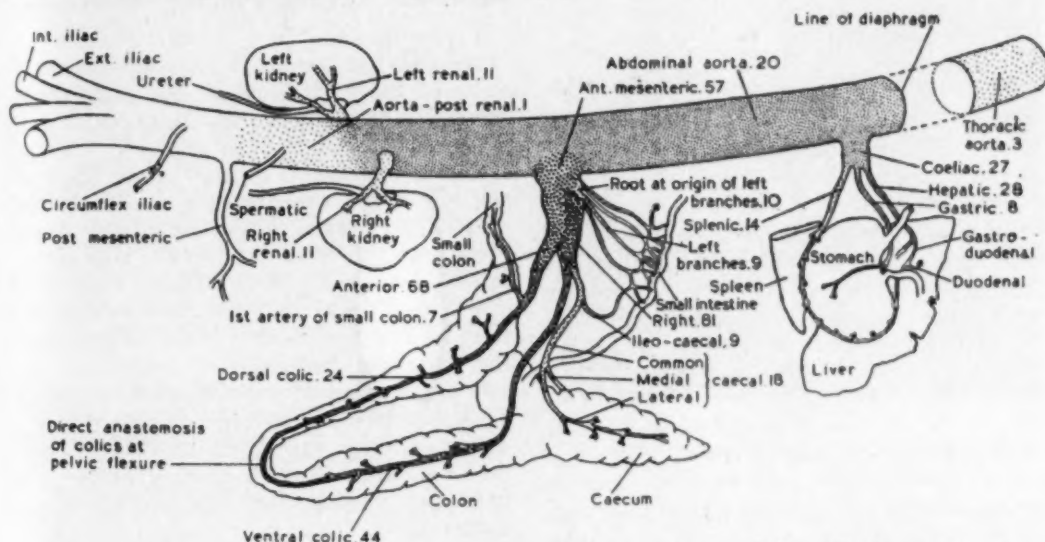
Cystic endometrium is frequent in ewes of affected flocks, and almost constant among the infertile ewes. The same condition is produced regularly in guinea pigs fed for three weeks on subterranean clover gathered from an "affected" area and fed green.

This breeding problem is of nutritional origin, a potent estrogenic substance, or its precursor, being found in early subterranean clover grown in affected areas. This substance may be one which potentiates the animal's estrogen.—H. W. Bennetts, E. J. Underwood, and F. L. Shier: *A Specific Breeding Problem of Sheep on Subterranean Clover Pastures in Western Australia*. *Austral. Vet. J.*, 22, (February, 1946):2.

Parasitic Aneurysm in the Horse

Particular attention was paid to the locations of parasitic aneurysms on postmortem examination of 87 ponies. Little correlation was found between the physical

evidence suggests an intra-arterial migration of larvae, possibly associated with some particular part of the life cycle of the parasite.



—From Veterinary Record

Semi-diagrammatic drawing showing the incidence of aneurysms. The viscera are not drawn to scale and are introduced merely to indicate relative position. The numbers following the names of arteries indicate the number of times the vessels were effected. The heavier the shading, the higher the incidence of aneurysms. The * indicates branches which anastomose.

condition of an animal, the number of eggs per gram of feces, the percentage of eosinophils in the blood, and the presence of aneurysms.

Figures on the illustration show the number of aneurysms associated with *Strongylus vulgaris* at the various positions, and they demonstrate a degree of infection that is higher than it has been possible to trace in the literature. The

The size of an aneurysm appeared to bear no relation to the number of larvae contained therein. There was evidence to support the view that verminous colic may be due to nerve lesions in the peritoneal ganglia, assuming that they might be caused by pressure of the proximate aneurysms.—C. W. Ottoway and Myra L. Bingham: *Further Observations on the Incidence of Parasitic Aneurysm in the Horse. Vet. Rec., 58, (April 6, 1946):155.*

The wonder drugs of the present day, so far as veterinary surgery is concerned, will do more harm than good if the careless surgeon finds comfort in their use.

Although there are no published statistics of anesthetic deaths available to the curious animal surgeon, an observer who has a right to speak on the subject asserts that the deaths from the nonvolatile drugs are much higher than from chloroform and ether.

Since hemoglobin regeneration does not keep pace with its destruction in the presence of infection, high protein, caloric, and vitamin diets in liquid form are indicated in the postoperative treatment of that type of surgical patients.

The proper incision is the one that inflicts the minimum amount of tissue damage and yet provides a good operative field, meaning as a rule to gently push aside rather than to wade right through.

Esophageal Diverticulum

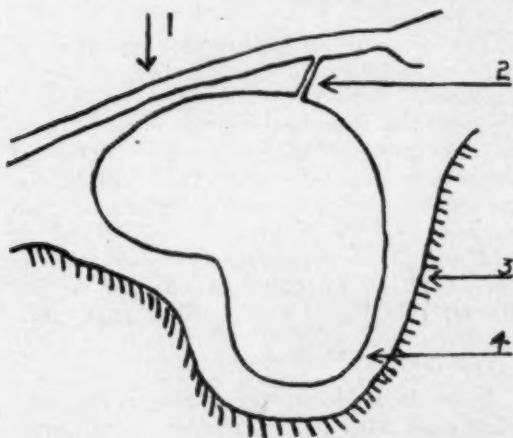
The swelling in the colt, when first noticed, was about the size of a man's fist, but it continued to increase in size. The



—*Tydschrift voor Diergeneeskunde*
Diverticulum of the esophagus in a newborn colt.

colt was vigorous and healthy at birth, being up to nurse when less than 1 hr. old, and continued to do so despite the inconvenience of the enlarging swelling.

Exploratory puncture by Dr. H. Koens



—*Tydschrift voor Diergeneeskunde*
Diagrammatic cross-section, showing: 1. esophagus; 2. neck of diverticulum; 3. skin; 4. loose connective tissue.

released sour milk, and the diagnosis of diverticulum of the esophagus was confirmed when a small amount of milk entered the pouch each time the colt swallowed.

The sac was dissected away from the adjacent structures, the opening was li-

gated at the wall of the esophagus, and the entire sac was then removed.

Recovery was prompt and uneventful.—*C. Haasjes, Shelby, Mich.*

Malignant Vaginal Tumor

A fibrosarcoma in a Shorthorn cow 3.5 years old had attained such size that it occupied the entire wall of the vagina and protruded from the vulva. In order to prolong the lactating life of the cow, a 1-Gm. tablet of stilbestrol dipropionate was implanted in the subcutaneous muscle of the neck. There was no alteration in the sexual cycle and the milk production was maintained reasonably well. There was, however, an unexpected anticarcinogenic action, in that five months after implantation the neoplasm had receded to a lump the size of an orange, on a well-defined pedicle. This was easily removed with an ecraseur under epidural anesthesia by R. D. Franklin (*Vet. Rec.*, Apr. 14, 1946.) The cow was bred two weeks after the operation, and conceived.

Staphylococcal Cervicitis

A herd in which a staphylococcal infection occurred in 41 cows and 10 heifers is described by Laing and Downe (*Vet. Rec.*, May 18, 1946). The animals calved normally, were rebred, and then showed a pus discharge followed by return to service in from three to six weeks. Most of the infection appeared to center around the cervix. No staphylococci were recovered from the bull.

Open cows were irrigated with a vaginal douche of 1:1,000 acriflavine in water; some heavily discharging cows were again douched a week later. In addition, all cows were injected intramuscularly with 8 cc. of a toxoid and then reinjected with 16 cc. two days later. The bull was irrigated.

Most of the cows were pregnant in less than three months and many conceived on the first service following a period of sexual rest and douching.

The period of gestation in cows studied at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station averaged 289 days for Herefords, 272.8 days for Aberdeen-Angus, and 281.4 for the crossbreds, however crossed.—*Dr. Carl W. Gay, Breeder's Gazette.*

CLINICAL DATA

Sulfamerazine in Paratyphoid Disease of Poults and Chicks

Until recently, no drug was known that would modify the course of *Salmonella* infections in birds. Severns, Roberts, and Card¹, however, demonstrated the efficacy of sulfamerazine and sulfadiazine in reducing the mortality of pullorum disease in controlled experiments with chicks. Subsequently, Mullen² markedly reduced losses

TABLE 1—The Prophylactic Value of Sulfamerazine against *Salmonella Typhimurium* in Week-Old Chicks and Poults when Administered in the Mash Twenty-Four Hours before Exposure of the Birds to Infection

Chicks No.	Sulfamerazine in mash (%)	Mortality No.	Mortality (%)
75	Controls	74	99
25	0.1	18	72
25	0.3	4	16
50	0.4	18	36
50	0.5	6	12
75	0.6	9	12

Trials with Poults

Birds No.	Sulfamerazine in mash (%)	Mortality No.	Mortality (%)
30	Controls	29	97
26	0.5	5	19

in poults hatched from eggs of nonblood-tested stock when the young birds were placed on 0.5 per cent sulfamerazine in the mash for five days after hatching.

The observations reported here were undertaken to ascertain the value of sulfamerazine in modifying the course of experimental paratyphoid infection in chicks and poults, using *Salmonella typhimurium* as the test organism.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

About 300, 1-week-old White Leghorn chicks and 56 poults of the same age were used in the trials. These birds, twenty-four

hours after being placed upon a mash containing varying amounts of sulfamerazine, were exposed to the test organism. This exposure consisted of a 0.02 cc. of a 24-hour tryptose phosphate broth culture of *S. typhimurium* injected intramuscularly. The feeding of the drug continued for three days after the birds had ceased to die. In no case did a relapse occur from the disease after the birds were taken off the sulfamerazine. The results are presented in table 1.

SUMMARY

Sulfamerazine proved to be prophylactic against experimental *Salmonella* infection in week-old chicks and poults when the drug was placed in the mash twenty-four hours before intramuscular injection of each bird with 0.02 cc. of the test organism. The 0.1 per cent of the drug in the mash was comparatively ineffective, but levels of 0.3 per cent or more significantly reduced mortality as compared with the controls. The maximum prophylactic effect seemed to be reached with 0.5 per cent in the mash.

The author is grateful to Drs. E. H. Peterson, E. C. McCulloch, and R. A. Cordy, College of Veterinary Medicine, for their help.

The drug was furnished by Sharp and Dohme, Philadelphia, Pa.—C. H. Clark, research assistant, Division of Veterinary Science, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.

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Suppuration of the anal pouches has been successfully treated by filling them with a 5 per cent colloidal silver oxide ointment and leaving this in place for five days.—W. J. Lentz, University of Pennsylvania.

Published as Scientific Paper No. 682, Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, State College of Washington.

Attempts to Reproduce Enteritis in Swine

L. P. DOYLE, B.S.A., M.S., D.V.M., Ph.D., and F. L. WALKEY, D.V.M.

Lafayette, Indiana

ENTERITIS is associated with some of the most important disease conditions in swine. It is highly important, therefore, that a correct understanding be reached as to the causes of enteritis. A great deal of research work has already been reported dealing with efforts to reproduce enteritis in swine by means of cultures of bacteria, particularly *Salmonella*. There is ample evidence showing that it is possible to produce enteritis in swine by feeding cultures of *Salmonella choleraesuis*, especially when the cultures are fed in large amounts. The fact that large doses of culture of a microorganism may cause disease under experimental conditions does not necessarily justify the conclusion that this same microorganism is responsible for disease which occurs naturally. The question arises as to how swine could possibly have access to the equivalent of a large amount of culture under farm conditions.

In view of the small amount of work reported in which material from naturally occurring enteritis in swine has been used in an effort to reproduce disease, it was decided to observe the effect of feeding viscera and intestinal content from field cases showing enteritis. The feeding of such material should afford an opportunity to determine the effects of *S. choleraesuis* and other factors in amounts and under conditions approximating those which swine encounter naturally.

Work done previously at the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station¹ showed that cecitis and colitis due to swine dysentery can be reproduced quite regularly by feeding large intestine or the bowel discharge from naturally affected hogs. In other words, swine dysentery already has been shown to be reproducible by using natural material and is considered to be a separate disease entity. In the experiments reported here, care was taken to avoid feeding intestinal tracts from cases

of swine dysentery. Aside from avoiding dysentery, no discrimination was made in selecting material to be used in feeding trials, provided it came from herds where more or less serious trouble was occurring. In the herds from which the material came, the death losses varied from about 10 per cent to about 50 per cent up to the time the material was obtained for the feeding trials. In all cases, there was clinical evidence of enteritis, manifested particularly by diarrhea. Postmortem examinations also showed enteritis.

The gross pathologic changes were predominantly in the intestinal tract. As a rule, there was not much change found in other organs. The gross changes found in the intestines which were used in the feeding trials varied from hyperemia and/or hemorrhage to necrosis and/or ulceration of the mucosa. In a few cases, the intestinal mucosa was rather diffusely hyperemic while, in other instances, there were petechiae and larger hemorrhages. In the majority of cases, the intestine showed more or less necrosis. The necrotic changes varied from a superficial diphtheritic condition to a well-marked necrosis of the mucosa and, sometimes, the deeper layers of the intestinal wall. The majority of cases were what would be commonly diagnosed as "necrotic enteritis." The ulcers present varied from small shallow ones to large "button ulcers" involving practically the entire thickness of the wall. In all cases, there were obvious lesions of cecitis and colitis. In a few cases, there were also gross changes in the small intestine, consisting mostly of hyperemia of the wall and diphtheritic exudate on the mucosa. These grossly affected small intestines were always included with the viscera which were fed.

The pigs to which the viscera were fed ranged in age from 3 to 5 months. Thirty-three pigs were used. Twenty-seven had been vaccinated with hog cholera antiserum and virus; and 6 were unvaccinated. Whenever viscera were fed to an unvaccinated pig a portion of the same viscera was also fed to a vaccinated pig. One or 2 pigs were

¹Published as Journal Paper No. 260 of the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

The authors are associate and assistant, respectively, in the Veterinary Science Department, Agricultural Experiment Station, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

used in each feeding trial. Usually, practically the entire cecum and colon were fed, plus other viscera in some cases. Except for 4 pigs used in testing the pathogenicity of *S. choleraesuis* culture, as noted later, no pig was used a second time.

The viscera used in the feeding trials came from 20 naturally affected hogs originating from 16 different herds where, in each case, there was a problem associated with nondysentery enteritis. The viscera consisted of cecum and colon in all cases and occasionally contained small intestine, spleen, liver, and kidney. It was fed while fresh. In no case was putrefied material used. In most cases, feed was withheld from the pigs for about twelve hours before feeding the viscera. Ground feed was mixed with the viscera before feeding. All experimental pigs that showed no symptoms following the feeding were kept under observation for at least three weeks. The unvaccinated shotes were kept in the same quarters they had occupied for at least three weeks before the experiments were started.

Bacteriologic examinations were made of 12 of the 20 viscera which were fed. *S. choleraesuis* was isolated from eight of the 12 viscera thus examined. This microorganism was regularly isolated from the mesenteric lymph nodes. It was also found in the spleen, kidneys, and other visceral organs. The results of pathogenicity tests of cultures of some of the strains of *S. choleraesuis* which were isolated will be given later in this paper.

RESULTS

Two of the 27 cholera-vaccinated shotes which were fed the viscera showed slight diarrhea within twenty-four hours after they had been fed. The diarrhea ceased by the end of twenty-four hours after it first appeared. Another pig had slight diarrhea on the third day following the feeding of viscera. The diarrhea in this pig ceased within twenty-four hours. The 3 pigs which showed some diarrhea did not show any other evidence of illness. The only other pig in this group which showed noticeable symptoms during the period of observation was 1 which developed respiratory symptoms on the eighth day and died on the twelfth day after being fed viscera. Autopsy showed pneumonia but no enteritis.

Of the 6 shotes which had not been vac-

inated for cholera, all became sick within a week, and 3 died within three weeks after they had been fed the viscera. These animals showed an elevation of body temperature beginning on the third or fourth day, reaching a peak of 105 F. to 107 F. on the fifth to the seventh day, and then declining. Other symptoms shown were loss of appetite, weakness, and diarrhea. Autopsy on the 3 animals that died showed well-marked enteritis and more or less of the lesions in various organs commonly found in hog cholera. The 3 pigs which lived remained unthrifty for some time.

Ten cholera-vaccinated shotes were used in testing the pathogenicity of six of the eight strains of *S. choleraesuis* isolated from the viscera used in the feeding experiments. Four of these pigs previously had been fed viscera containing living *S. choleraesuis* without showing any noticeable effect. Each pig was fed 200 cc. of a 24- to 48-hour broth culture mixed with ground feed. All six of the strains proved to be pathogenic when fed as cultures in this dosage. All of the 10 pigs developed marked diarrhea starting on the second or third day, and 3 died within eight days following the feeding of culture. Other symptoms shown were loss of appetite, weakness, and vomiting in some cases. Autopsy on the 3 pigs that died showed well-marked cecitis and colitis with diphtheritic exudate and more or less necrosis of the mucosa. The 4 pigs which had been previously fed viscera containing living *S. choleraesuis* were apparently as susceptible to the cultures as any of the animals.

The viscera from 2 pigs that died following the feeding of culture were fed to 2 cholera-vaccinated pigs without causing any noticeable injurious effect. Bacteriologic examination of the viscera immediately before they were fed showed the presence of large numbers of living *S. choleraesuis*.

DISCUSSION

It is interesting and probably significant that 27 cholera-vaccinated shotes were fed viscera from 20 hogs originating from 16 different field cases of nondysentery enteritis without causing any significant trouble. The fact that some of the viscera caused marked illness and some deaths when fed to shotes which had not been vaccinated for cholera suggests that cholera is likely a

far more important cause of enteritis than is generally recognized.

The fact that viscera containing numerous living *S. choleraesuis* was fed to cholera-vaccinated shotes without causing noticeable effect raises considerable doubt regarding the importance of this microorganism as a cause of enteritis in swine under natural conditions. Previous work² indicated that *S. choleraesuis* in the blood of cholera hogs may be relatively harmless even when injected intravenously into hogs immune to cholera. Thus, there may be great difference in the pathogenicity of this microorganism in the tissues of affected hogs as compared with its pathogenicity in cultures.

Since cultures of all of the strains of *S. choleraesuis* that were tested by feeding proved pathogenic to cholera-vaccinated shotes it appears that vaccination for cholera does not immunize against cultures of *S. choleraesuis*. Hence, the difference in the results of feeding the viscera to vaccinated as compared with unvaccinated shotes can hardly be accounted for in the belief that immunization against cholera also immunizes against *S. choleraesuis*. Perhaps a logical conclusion is that the enteritis resulting from the feeding of *S. choleraesuis* culture is not identical etiologically with what occurs in swine under natural conditions.

SUMMARY

1) Viscera, mostly cecum and colon, of 20 hogs from 16 different field cases of nondysentery enteritis were fed to 27 cholera-vaccinated shotes without causing any significant effect.

2) Some of the same viscera were fed to 6 shotes which had not been vaccinated for cholera. All of these 6 shotes became sick and 3 died.

3) Living *Salmonella choleraesuis* was present in at least eight of the viscera which were fed to cholera-vaccinated pigs with negative results.

4) Six strains of *S. choleraesuis* which were apparently harmless when fed in the tissues of naturally affected hogs were all pathogenic when fed in cultures to cholera-vaccinated shotes.

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DDT More Promising

Because of its famed residual action DDT is the insecticide and repellent of choice in handling the horn fly problem. Extensive trials reported by the research service of the Ralston Purina Mills have shown that four DDT treatments during



—From a popular drawing

The horn fly as a cattle pest has no equal—Hermes.

the fly season appear to afford a reliable means of control. One lb. of wettable DDT powder (50%) in 30 gal. of water will make enough spray or dip to treat 90 to 100 animals at a cost of approximately 5 cents per animal for the four treatments. The entire body was soaked either with a pressure sprayer or dipping vat. The treatments were given at intervals of two weeks or longer if reinfestation did not occur. Each treatment entirely destroyed the given generation of flies and, after the second one, the flies were repelled for three weeks.

DDT Has More Deadly Cousin

When two of the five chlorine atoms of DDT are replaced with fluorine, the new compound formed is DFDT. Although its actions have not been completely analyzed, it is said to be more deadly to certain insects, to last longer than DDT, and still to be less toxic to warm-blooded animals. Preliminary reports appear in an item by Dr. Frank Thone in *Science Digest* for July, 1946.

While nicotinic acid can be made synthetically, tobacco remains the most economical source of supply.

Penicillin in the Treatment of Enzootic Pneumonia of Calves

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Ames, Iowa

SERIOUS losses from enzootic pneumonia of calves have been experienced from time to time, especially in large herds of cattle. On some farms, outbreaks appear year after year, causing a high mortality in calves. Other outbreaks, less severe, result in the loss of only a few calves, but many of the survivors do not make a satisfactory recovery. In cases where secondary infection takes place, chronic digestive disturbances accompanied by periodic bloating and diarrhea may develop. As a rule, the majority of the recovered cases are an economic loss.

This disease usually occurs in the late fall and throughout the winter. Severe outbreaks often appear in the spring, especially if the season is wet and cold. It is less frequent in the summer, but cases have been reported on some farms every month of the year. The disease is usually confined to calves from 3 to 12 weeks of age. Calves from 4 to 6 months of age are usually fairly resistant to infection.

Penicillin has found a definite place in the treatment of diseases of animals and man. Because of the nature of this antibiotic agent and the frequency of administration necessary to maintain certain blood levels, for effective treatment, it has adapted itself better to human medicine than to veterinary medicine. Consequently, more work has been done with penicillin in human medicine. Penicillin has been found to be effective in certain types of infection, while definite limitations to its use have been reported in other types. Meads and his coworkers¹ reported favorable results on the use of penicillin in pneumococcal pneumonia. Bunn *et al.*² obtained good results with orally administered penicillin in the same condition. Tillet and his staff³ reported on its successful use in lobar pneumonia and pneumococcal empyema. Kinsman and his associates⁴ obtained favorable results with penicillin, in conjunction with sulfonamides, in the treatment of pneumonia. Smith and Billingslea⁵ recognized the benefits of adequate dosages in the treatment of lung abscesses.

The use of penicillin in veterinary practice has not been so extensive, nor has it

been encouraged to the same extent as in human medicine. The supply of penicillin available to the veterinary profession has been limited and, at times, it was not available. Experience has shown that repeated doses of penicillin are essential to establish and maintain the concentration in the blood stream required to successfully treat generalized infections. In human medicine, this can be done by the hospitalization of the patient. In veterinary practice, it means repeated calls to the farm which, together with the initial cost of the product, make its use prohibitive from the economic standpoint. However, penicillin has been found to be effective in veterinary practice when used intravenously, intramuscularly, or locally, depending entirely upon the type of infection involved. Penicillin has been used in an empirical way in the treatment of many animal diseases and has been quite successful, even though the most effective method of treatment and the proper dosage had not been established. There has been much research work done on the treatment of infectious bovine mastitis with penicillin. According to Schalm⁶, this method of treatment is highly successful, even in chronic cases properly treated with adequate dosage. Bryan and his associates⁷ obtained favorable results in obstinate cases of mastitis with sulfanilamide and tyrothricin in conjunction with penicillin.

For several years, serious losses from enzootic pneumonia in calves were experienced by the owner of a large herd of beef cattle. The mortality was high and the few older calves which contracted the disease and recovered never made normal growth and development, and were, therefore, economically unprofitable. Last year, the disease first appeared in the middle of March and continued through May. No further evidence of the disease appeared until the latter part of July when 3 calves, between 3 and 6 weeks of age, developed typical symptoms and died. During the first two weeks in August, 2 more calves, approximately 4 weeks of age, died of the same type of infection. On August 25, another calf began to show symptoms of pneumonia with a temperature of 105 F. The

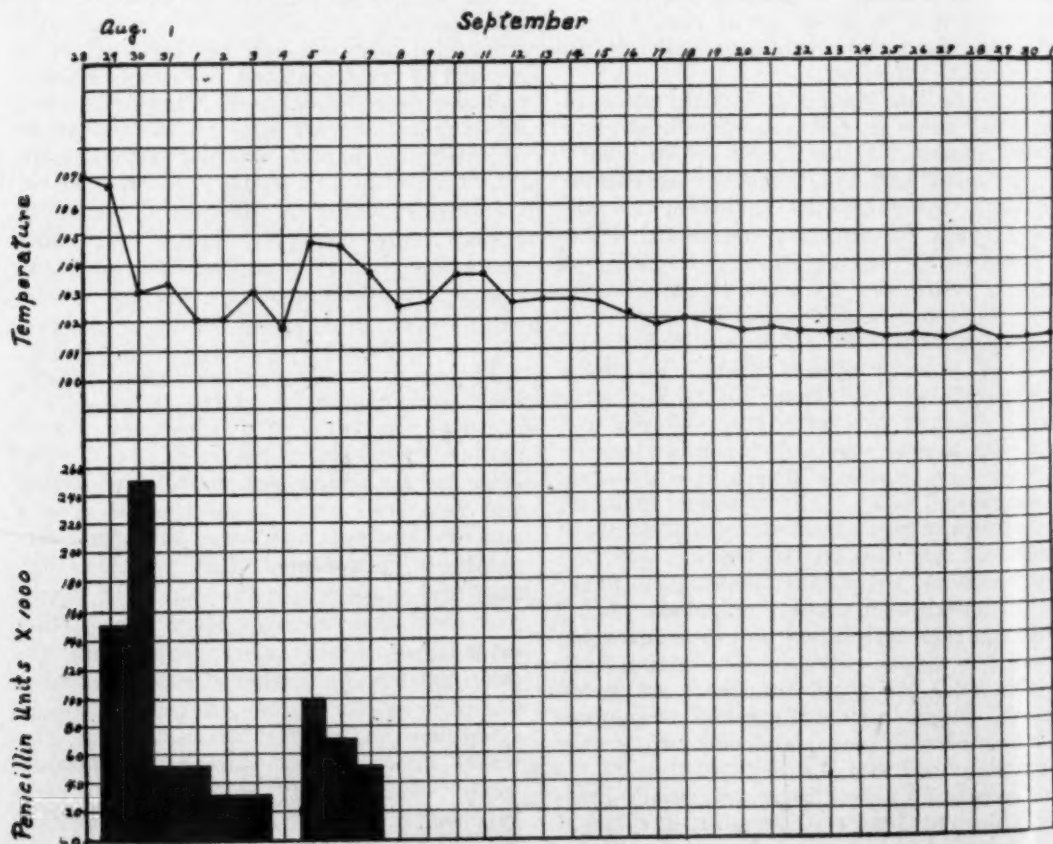
The authors are from the Veterinary Research Institute, Iowa State College, Ames.

temperature continued to rise on the following day. The symptoms developed rapidly and the calf was brought to our laboratories for observation and possible confirmation of diagnosis. Because of the value of this calf, it was decided to start treatment at once, in an attempt to bring about a complete recovery.

This calf was 6 weeks of age and hardly able to stand. It was very thin and showed severe dehydration. Its coat was dry and rough. The temperature recorded was 106 F. The animal was badly depressed, unsteady on its feet, and had a rapid heart action, accompanied by rapid, shallow breathing. A clear, mucous exudate was discharged from its nose and mouth. The eyes and conjunctival mucosae were badly congested. The calf showed no inclination to eat or drink, in spite of extreme dehydration. On auscultation, coarse bubbling or gurgling sounds were audible on both sides of the thoracic cavity. Sensitivity and considerable pain were in evidence during per-

cussion which revealed extensive involvement of both lungs. A liter of tepid water was given with a stomach tube, followed by another liter one hour later. Because of the possibility of bloating during the night, milk was not given at this time. The next morning (August 28) the temperature reached 107 F. and remained at that level throughout the day. The calf refused food and water and became increasingly restless and weak. The pulse was rapid and weak and the respirations shallow and accelerated. The animal appeared sensitive to touch and resented handling. There was a tendency toward violent symptoms when forced to move. Two liters of warm skim-milk were given in the morning and afternoon.

August 29.—The early morning temperature was 107 F. The calf was unable to stand. One and one-half liters of milk were administered with the stomach tube twice during the day, and the animal put on a course of sodium penicillin subcu-



The Effect of Penicillin on Temperature Reaction.

taneously. The initial dose of 50,000 Oxford units was administered at 8 a.m., and this was followed by 20,000 units every three hours up to 11 p.m. The total, as shown on chart, was 150,000 units during the day. The temperature dropped to 106.8 F. by night. The calf was turned from one side to the other several times during the day to avoid further pulmonary congestion.

August 30.—The animal appeared weaker and seemed more restless and still unable to stand. Two liters of warm milk were given through a stomach tube twice during the day. The total amount of penicillin administered at three-hour intervals during the day was 250,000 units. By midafternoon, the temperature had dropped to 103 F.

August 31.—There was a slight rise in temperature to 103.2 F. The calf seemed more comfortable but was weak and unable to rise. Respirations were regular and nearly normal. The pulse was weak and only slightly accelerated. Two liters of warm milk were administered during the day. After the last feeding, the calf became bloated. This was relieved by passing a stomach tube and allowing the gas to escape. Fifteen cc. (0.5 oz.) of aromatic spirits of ammonia were given in 500 cc. of warm water. The dose of penicillin was reduced to 50,000 units.

September 1.—The temperature dropped to 102 F., and the calf seemed much brighter. Respirations and pulse seemed normal. Considerable mucopurulent nasal secretion was being discharged. Two liters of warm milk were fed during the day. Bloating again was relieved by the use of the stomach tube and the administration of 0.5 oz. of aromatic spirits of ammonia. Fifty thousand units of penicillin were given during the day.

September 2.—The temperature remained at 102 F. The calf seemed to be improving and much stronger. It was able to rise to its feet and remained standing with back arched and head extended for several hours during the day. Its movements were slow and unsteady. The mucopurulent exudate continued to be discharged from the nose. The calf still refused feed and water as before but was fed with the stomach tube. The amount of penicillin was cut to 30,000 units.

September 3.—The temperature rose to 103 F. The calf appeared much stronger

and assumed a more normal standing position. The respirations and pulse were normal. The discharge from the nose decreased and was more of a serous nature and of brownish color. Two liters of milk were fed, and 30,000 units of penicillin were administered during the day.

September 4.—The temperature dropped to 101.8 F. Further improvement was observed and, because of lower temperature readings, the administration of penicillin was suspended. The serous nasal exudate of brownish color was still discharged from the nose. The calf was fed by means of the stomach tube as before.

September 5.—The temperature rose to 104.8 F. Respirations and pulse were accelerated. The calf was unable to stand. The administration of 100,000 units was carried out during the day. The nasal exudate continued to be discharged. The feeding was continued.

September 6.—The temperature dropped to 104.6 F. The general condition was much improved. The calf did not attempt to stand. Respirations and pulse were still accelerated. The dosage of penicillin administered was 70,000 units. The nasal discharge decreased considerably.

September 7.—The temperature dropped to 103.8 F. The general condition was greatly improved. Respirations and pulse were about normal. The calf did not attempt to stand. The dosage of penicillin was reduced to 50,000 units. It was fed as usual.

September 8.—The temperature dropped to 102.4 F. General condition was greatly improved. The nasal discharge was clear. Respirations and pulse were normal. The calf was able to stand but was rather unsteady. The administration of penicillin again was discontinued. Forced feeding was continued.

September 9.—The temperature recorded was 102.6 F. The calf was much improved. The nasal discharge was greatly reduced. The calf appeared to be interested in food; it drank about a pint of milk, ate a small amount of hay and, at night, drank about 1.5 qt. of warm milk.

September 10.—The animal was down on its right side and apparently in great distress due to severe bloating. The temperature was 103.6 F. Respirations were shallow and rapid. The pulse had also increased. The bloat was reduced by inserting a stomach tube, and 0.5 oz. of aromatic spirits of

ammonia was given in a pint of water. The calf drank some water but refused feed. It was able to remain on its feet most of the day.

September 11.—The calf appeared rather restless and uncomfortable in the morning due to a slightly bloated condition. It appeared constipated and rather nervous. The early morning temperature was 103.6 F. The bloated condition was relieved as before, and an enema of warm, soapy water was given. It appeared to be quite comfortable by noon and drank some water, but did not eat hay or grain nor would it drink milk. At night, the temperature dropped to 103 F. The rise of temperature was probably due to the digestive disorder as, on careful examination, the pulmonary disorder had apparently subsided.

September 12.—The temperature was down to 102.6 F. The calf was quite active and seemed much stronger. It drank about 2 qt. of warm milk and ate a little grain. The nasal discharge had stopped. From this time on, a steady improvement was observed. The temperature remained at about the same level for the next three days, after which it was maintained at a normal level with very little variation. After September 20, the calf was allowed to run in the pasture during the day until it was returned to the owner in October. The calf had made a complete recovery and was in excellent physical condition.

DISCUSSION

This case clearly demonstrates the effectiveness of penicillin in the treatment of enzootic pneumonia in calves. The most effective means for the treatment of many diseases with some of the newer therapeutic agents must still be worked out by experimental methods. At the present time, we do not know what is the most effective dosage or the best method of administration of these agents for many diseases. The chart shows the response of the temperature to the action of penicillin as well as the febrile recurrence following the cessation of penicillin therapy in calf pneumonia where the initial dosage was inadequate. Some similar cases of calf pneumonia have occurred in this same herd and have been successfully treated with penicillin.

It is important to start treatment as soon as the first symptoms appear, and also to administer adequate initial doses and

continue heavy doses for several days. The response is more rapid, the danger of relapses materially reduced, and the incidence of incomplete recoveries and chronic digestive disorders also is greatly reduced. We have not observed any untoward symptoms or reactions from large doses of penicillin in cattle.

In some diseases, there is a definite danger from inadequate dosage and improper frequency of administration of some of these agents, especially penicillin. Bloomfield and Halpern⁸ found that inadequate dosage may produce apparent recovery with disappearance of symptoms and temperature reaction but, as soon as the treatment is suspended, a relapse may appear along with the recurrence of all of the symptoms. Furthermore, certain strains of pathogenic organisms recovered from inadequately treated cases have shown remarkably increased resistance to penicillin *in vitro*. Schalm⁶ found, in his experiments with penicillin in the treatment of bovine mastitis, that certain organisms became resistant to penicillin as the result of inadequate dosage and these cases failed later to respond.

SUMMARY

Penicillin has been successfully used in the treatment of enzootic pneumonia in calves. It is important to start the treatment as soon as symptoms are observed. It is also necessary to give adequate initial doses, as many pathogenic organisms develop a well-defined resistance to penicillin and may become "penicillin-fast." The recoveries, as a rule, are complete, and the calves seem to develop normally. From the standpoint of economy, the present cost of penicillin and the frequency of its administration may limit its use in veterinary practice, but a reduction in price and improved products which greatly prolong the action of the drug will increase its use in veterinary medicine.

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Rinderpest Vaccine to China

Major General A. H. Waitt, chief of the Army's Chemical Warfare Service, reports that one million doses of rinderpest vaccine have been sent to China through UNRRA.

Mink Ranch Sanitation

In a paper presented at the Manitoba Fur Farm Short Course in December, 1945, Dr. R. J. Kirk of the Experimental Fur Farm, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, discussed Sanitation of the Mink Ranch. He stressed (*American Fur Breeder*, April, 1946) the importance of ranch sanitation, the close relationship which exists between sanitation and disease prevention, and the need for cleanliness in the feed house. He listed some of the aids to proper sanitation.

Myiasis in Foxes

The parasitism of very young animals by maggots is known to fox and mink ranchers in the Rocky Mountain region, say Drs. F. X. Gassner and M. T. James of Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, Fort Collins (*National Fur News*, April, 1946). The flies most commonly incriminated are flesh flies (*Sarcophaga* and *Wohlfahrtia*), blue bottle flies (*Calliphora*), green bottle flies (*Phaenicia* and *Lucilia*), screw-worms (*Callitroga*), and the bots of the dog, rabbit, and cat (*Cuterebra*).

The worst offender is the flesh fly, *Wohlfahrtia opaca*, or the closely related *Wohlfahrtia vigil*. When ready to lay its eggs, the adult fly is not deterred by darkness or winding passages. More often than not, it deposits maggots which have already been hatched, and these burrow into the skin leaving a wet spot. The young mink or fox must be examined carefully to find these wet spots, and then a drop of ether or chloroform placed on the

spot convinces the maggot that it should move. As it begins to back out of the opening, it is grasped with a blunt thumb forceps, but should not be crushed. Crushed fragments remaining under the skin may result in anaphylactic shock.

DDT may prove to be the answer in handling this condition, but results to date are fragmentary.

Parasites Influenced by Weather

On the basis of three years of observation and study, Dr. P. A. Hawkins, Michigan State College, concludes that ovine infections with strongyles and trichostrongyles are directly proportional to moisture and temperature. Ewes became infected with the first onset of warm weather in the spring but were able to throw off most of the parasites during the summer, unless rains were excessive. Lambs followed the same general pattern, but the infection took a much more serious toll.

Sulfonamide Ointment

Using 5 per cent and 10 per cent sulfanilamide and sulfathiazole, it was found that ointment of the type known as oil-in-water emulsion was more efficient than water-in-oil emulsion, or than the water-free hydrocarbon types. Efficiency tests were based on rapidity and completeness of liberation of the sulfonamide.—*J. Am. Pharm. A., March, 1946.*

Podophyllin in Wart Treatment

The successful treatment of soft warts of the genital organs (*Condylomata acuminata*) in man is reported by Culp, Magid, and Kaplan (*J. Urol.* 51: 655-659). Podophyllin was applied in 100 cases as a 25 per cent suspension in liquid paraffin or as a paste of the powdered drug and water. Dr. L. T. Giltner, U. S. BAI, who abstracted the item from the *Veterinary Bulletin* (16, (2): 58) suggests the treatment for venereal granuloma of the dog.

Velsicol 1068 is being advanced as a competitor of DDT. It is a chlorinated hydrocarbon and more than three times as toxic to houseflies as DDT.—*Sci. News Letter*, Feb. 2, 1946.

(Continued from page 286)

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NUTRITION

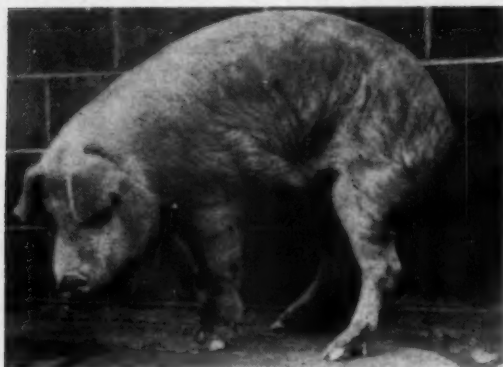
Manganese Deficiency

Manganese is one of the so-called minor chemicals or trace minerals, but it has important functions in soils, plants, and animals. It is as widely distributed as iron, and commonly occurs with this metal, although manganese is present in much smaller quantities in most places.

Acute manganese deficiencies are easily recognized in most animals, and they may

was known to be low in manganese. Both groups of calves grew normally during the early months of the trial, and both groups were bred at about the same age. Here the difference became noticeable, and soon the heifers on the low-manganese diet produced weak or dead calves prematurely and were themselves unthrifty, while those on the complete ration produced vigorous, full-time calves and became good milkers. From biochemical studies, it was believed that manganese in some way enhanced the ability of the body to synthesize vitamin C, and these investigators also suggested that it might be a factor in helping to reduce the incidence of acetoneuria in some herds.

When a ration that was adequate in all known factors except manganese was fed



—Pennsylvania State College Photo

Fig. 1—Stiffness or lameness often occurs when the pigs fed rations low in manganese reach a weight of 150 lb., even though they have made good growth.

be seen under farm conditions in several species. This being the case, it may be assumed that subacute and subclinical cases are even more prevalent. This must remain an assumption, however, until accurate methods of making a diagnosis are defined. It is the opinion of a number of investigators that manganese depletion is reflected in farm animals by a thriftless and unproductive condition, and by poor general health.

Dairy cattle reveal acute manganese deficiency by reduced fertility, sometimes by stiffness or a condition called "creep," and in a bowing of the front legs of calves. At the University of Wisconsin, two groups of heifer calves were fed well-balanced rations which were identical, except that one



—Pennsylvania State College Photo

Fig. 2—The behavior of the pig indicates that the condition produced by manganese deficiency is painful.

to a group of bull calves at this university, it was learned that they apparently developed normally in other respects, but that they were unable to produce sperm of good quality. A group of calves similarly fed, but supplemented with manganese, did not exhibit this trouble. Some of the affected bulls were materially improved after injection of vitamin C, but others needed

both manganese and vitamin C before being able to produce sperm of good quality. The ration used in these experiments contained timothy hay, yellow corn, corn gluten meal, salt, ground limestone, and irradiated yeast. The manganese analysis was 28 parts per million.

Pigs fed on a low manganese ration develop a stiffness or lameness of either front or rear legs, often accompanied by swelling or enlargement of the hocks, and sometimes by crooked legs. The condition clinically resembles rickets, but it does not respond to the feeding of calcium and phosphorus; actually, it is an osteoporosis rather than a true rachitic condition.

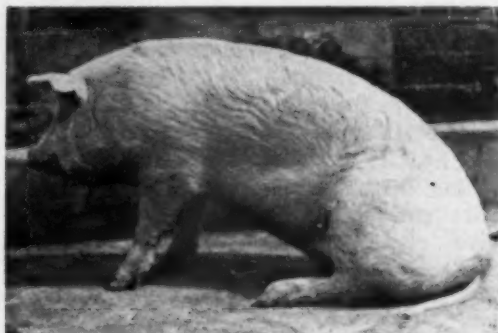
Chickens and turkeys develop perosis when not fed a normal or adequate amount of manganese, although choline is a factor to be considered. In chickens, there appear the further problems of poor egg-shell formation and poor hatchability when the hens are consuming a ration deficient in this element. In the advanced stages of such deficiency, chickens develop a tetanic spasm or stretching, characterized by throwing the head upward and backward (opisthotonos), a condition which is highly suggestive of thiamine deficiency. In fact, it has been suggested that there may be a linkage of some nature between manganese and thiamine, but it has not yet become clear whether this is a fixation of one by the other, or a sparing action between the two.

Additional manifestations of manganese deficiency are seen in other animals. Sheep develop anemia in its absence, rabbits develop a gross deformity of the front legs, female rats fail to suckle their young, and, in all animals, there is a recognizable tendency toward weak tendons and poor bone formation.

Manganese deficiency in farm livestock is closely related to certain soils and farming conditions. Sandy soils are likely to be deficient, because of leaching. Muck soils of high alkalinity and any other soil that has been overlimed may produce crops that are deficient in this mineral, because there is a definite tendency toward fixation of the small amount of manganese present with alkaline radicals—calcium or magnesium. Farm animals in certain sandy sections may be quite generally subject to this deficiency disease, or the livestock on certain farms may develop the condition

when the same type of soil on adjoining farms does not predispose to it. One other factor needs to be considered. The university has adopted alfalfa hay raised on well-limed soil as the standard of excellence in roughage, but actually such hay may be deficient in manganese unless this element has been added to the soil along with the increased amounts of ground limestone.

When manganese deficiency is recognized, supplemental amounts may be added



—Pennsylvania State College Photo

Fig. 3—Front or rear legs may be affected. Some lame pigs grow well, while some pigs were unthrifty but did not develop stiffness.

to the ration. Due care must be exercised in so doing, however, since certain forms of the mineral tend to oxidize other ingredients added to the grain mixture, notably the fats and the fish oils added as vitamin concentrates. The optimum amount to have present in the ration has not been accurately determined, but amounts up to 100 parts per million have been recommended. Experiments with dairy calves indicated that 28 p.p.m. were insufficient in a ration which contained ground limestone. There is a definite tendency for such lime, or other alkaline mineral, to render dietary manganese less available, either by interfering with its absorption, or by removing the manganese ions from solution during digestion. However, under most deficiency conditions, an adequate amount of this element will be supplied by using a technical grade of manganese sulfate which contains 65 per cent of $MnSO_4$, and adding this at the rate of 7 oz. to each 100 lb. of salt for dairy cows, or 7 oz. to each ton of grain fed to poultry.

Judging from the reports of the vari-

ous trials conducted, it can be concluded that manganese is necessary for normal growth, bone formation, reproduction, and lactation. It is beneficial to the intestinal microflora, assisting them as a biocatalyst in the formation of enzymes, hormones, antibodies, and possibly some of the vitamins. In the animal body, as in the plant, manganese is sometimes necessary in producing certain substances although it does not become a part of the newly formed compound. In order to accomplish this, a certain amount of ionizable mineral must be present; the fixed forms are not available for chemical action of this type.

A deficiency may be suspected when animals are fed crops raised on sandy soils, or on muck soils, or on any soil that has been heavily limed. Forced breeding and feeding methods tend to hasten depletion, while animals making rapid growth require more than those growing at a slower rate. Sheep appear to need somewhat more than do other herbivorous animals.

Canine Fits

This is an article on epileptiform deficiency due to vitamin imbalance. The etiologic factors are of two indirect types.

The first etiologic factor is due to a high grain diet (especially corn and gluten meal). A case history from the owner will reveal that the patient's diet is high in dog food, corn meal, bread, toast, vegetables, or scraps from the table. The dog may go into epileptiform fits with the least amount of excitement, frequently on the examination table during examination due to excitement. If the diet is not changed, fits may continue and lead to the death of the dog in coma from secondary infections.

The second etiologic factor is found in canine distemper or other infectious diseases where the body temperature is high, appetite is poor, or diarrhea may be present.

Explanation of the Etiologic Factor.—Both types of fits described are due to vitamin imbalance. In the case of distemper or other febrile diseases, the high temperature, poor appetite, and diarrhea destroys the normal enzyme and metabolic activity so that the proper vitamins are not supplied. I have found that in cases of febrile diseases (especially distemper) it is a clinically sound practice to give extremely large doses of vitamin B complex in order to

maintain proper vitamin balance necessary to prevent fits.

Pyridoxine (vitamin B₆) is believed to be the vitamin most important in maintaining normal metabolism of the nervous system. It has been shown that animals low in pyridoxine diet are not necessarily susceptible to fits, but if we add thiamin to an animal's diet which is low in pyridoxine the animal will go into fits (epileptiform deficiency) due to the vitamin imbalance. It is probable that the feeding of corn meal, gluten meal, bread, and starchy vegetables interferes with the normal metabolism of pyridoxine.

Microscopic examination of diarrhea feces of dogs with distemper often shows large numbers of coccidia. This is a secondary invader which (together with the diarrhea) disappears upon oral administration of large doses of brewer's yeast.

I have also found that chorea complications from distemper have been greatly reduced by oral administration of yeast.

Another example of vitamin imbalance is black tongue produced in dogs on a corn diet. The corn contains a substance which combines with nicotinic acid to give a deficiency of the nicotinic acid.

Summary.—There are other types of canine fits which are due to brain lesions. Fortunately, these are more rare than epileptiform deficiencies due to vitamin imbalance; nevertheless this factor should not be overlooked.

From all appearances after several years of observation, I have found that vitamin B complex, either in the form of brewer's yeast or a good B complex capsule, is indicated in all febrile diseases of dogs such as distemper, colds, pneumonia, and bowel infections. It should be given along with the other drugs indicated for the particular infection, such as serums, sulfonamides, penicillin, etc.

Vitamin B complex capsules or yeast tablets should be given to dogs suffering from dietary vitamin imbalance, together with a change from a high carbohydrate diet to one high in protein (lean cooked meat and a good brand of dog food).—*John M. Gosche, Minneapolis, Minn.*

Vitamins and hormones are alike in that both exert profound physiologic effects on the body, although they are present in trace amounts.

EDITORIAL

Federal Meat Inspection Restored to Its Original Command

THE MOST noteworthy event of the moment is the return of the federal meat inspection service to the Bureau of Animal Industry from which, in 1942, it was transferred, in the shuffling of public affairs for wartime purposes, to the Food Distribution Administration. To connoisseurs of animal production and food hygiene, the transfer from the Bureau seemed to lack the basis of a clear conception of national meat inspection, its far-reaching relationships to livestock disease control, agricultural economics, public hygiene, and general welfare.

Initiated and installed by the veterinary personnel of the USDA in the 1890's and developed without blemish for half a century into one of the country's most precious and trustworthy elements, the Meat Inspection Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry had more reasons to be astonished at the sudden transfer than it could find explanations for. To the veterinary profession, it appeared that a smooth-working machine praised around the world for its scientific and technical achievements was rudely dislodged, off hand, without apparent understanding of the Bureau's integral mechanism, motives, and nation-wide relation to livestock farming.

The public officials responsible for the change are not here admonished. Good intentions were not severely challenged even though the wisdom of the move was seriously questioned. If the veterinarians charged with watching over the operations of their branch of medicine groused a bit, their reasons were dogmatic and they were no less coöperative as a consequence of the change. The over-all perspective of veteri-

nary medicine has always seemed to baffle the casual advisor who gallops into its complicated field uninformed. There was fear of riding for a fall in the midst of gargantuan military preparations, and the promise to restore the meat inspection service to its legal estate after the war was not at first reassuring. Happily, there came no need to test the driving power of the divided BAI forces, such as a visitation of foot-and-mouth disease which Dr. John R. Mohler, then chief of the BAI, and his successors so constantly pointed out as one among other reasons for maintaining a unified, disease-fighting brigade. It is, therefore, gratifying that the reunited Bureau may now resume the career which had put the United States at the top of the world in food production. There is but to hope that the American people (the-man-in-the-street) will some day take time out to weigh the gifts received from its long, constructive program. That day will arrive when man's dependence upon healthy domestic animals is more generally understood.

To keep the records straight and make them available for future reference, it seems apropos to repeat that the administration of the federal meat inspection service and the 28-hour law was transferred from the Bureau of Animal Industry to the Food Distribution Administration by an executive order of Dec. 5, 1942, issued under the War Powers Act of Congress and was restored to the Bureau on Oct. 1, 1946, by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. The details are given in the following documents issued from the office of the Secretary of Agriculture on the dates shown:

Agreement for Financing during the War Period Regulatory Activities Consisting of the Inspection of Meat and Meat Food Products, Execution of the Twenty-eight Hour Law, and Related General Administrative Functions

When the enforcement of the Meat Inspection Act, 28-hour law, and related general administrative functions were transferred from the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Research Administration to the Food Distribution Administration under

the provisions of Executive Order No. 9280 dated December 5, 1942, it was for the purpose of facilitating certain operations that then appeared vital in order to assure an adequate supply and efficient distribution of food to meet war and essential civilian needs.

As in the case of all transfers under the War Powers Act, unless subsequently made permanent by legislative action, it was contemplated that this arrangement would terminate not later than six months after the close of the war.

It is not desired in the case of this particular transfer to have the arrangement become permanent. Rather it is desired that these activities revert to the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Research Administration not later than six months after the conclusion of the war.

Therefore, budget estimates for these activities will continue to be included in the appropriation items for the Bureau of Animal Industry, rather than in those of the Food Distribution Administration.

July 16, 1943

S/CLAUDE R. WICKARD, *Secretary of Agriculture.*
S/MARVIN JONES, *War Food Administrator.*

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Transfer of Enforcement of the Meat Inspection Act and the 28-Hour Law to the Bureau of Animal Industry, ARA

When the enforcement of the Meat Inspection Act, 28-Hour Law, and related general administrative functions were transferred from the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Research Administration to the Food Distribution Administration under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9280 dated December 5, 1942 (now assigned to the Production and Marketing Administration), it was for the purpose of facilitating certain operations that were then necessary in order to assure an adequate supply and efficient distribution of food to meet war and essential civilian needs. As is indicated by an agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and the War Food Administration dated July 16, 1943, it was not contemplated that the arrangement become permanent, but rather that the activities revert to the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Research Administration when the situation warranted such action.

Therefore, pursuant to the authority vested in me by Executive Order No. 9577 and 5 U.S.C. 22, it is ordered that effective Oct. 1, 1946, the enforcement of the Meat Inspection Act, 28-Hour Law, and related general administrative functions, together with the personnel, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations concerned in such functions, are transferred to the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Research Administration.

Memorandum 1172

Aug. 21, 1946

S/CLINTON P. ANDERSON, *Secretary.*

The Act of Congress of May 29, 1884, creating a national veterinary service under the name "Bureau of Animal Industry," provided that its chief should be a veterinarian and designated the Bureau's place in the federal code. From the time the federal meat inspection service was first authorized by Congress in 1890, on through its steady improvement under laws passed in 1891, its great expansion under the Meat Inspection Act of 1906, and its establishment as a separate division in 1912, the Bureau of Animal Industry has always been designated by the Secretary of Agri-

culture, except for the period herein noted, as the agency which would administer the meat inspection laws.

Just exactly what the wartime transfer was supposed to accomplish was expressed in general terms only and never became clear in the intervening years. Now that the *status quo* has been restored, the whole incident appears as an experiment which, because of the imponderable dangers inherent in splitting the veterinary forces that fight animal diseases, should never have been tried in the beginning and certainly should never be repeated.

For an Early International Veterinary Congress

Pursuant to a previous urge to cooperate with British veterinarians in organizing the 14th International Veterinary Congress at an early date, Dr. John R. Mohler draws attention to the *Conference on Resumption of International Congresses and Conferences of the National Research Council*, held at Washington April 25, 1946, in which he participated as an officer (vice-president) of the International Veterinary Congress. Dr. B. T. Simms, then president-elect, was also present, representing the AVMA.

From the published report of this conference we quote: "Dr. Mohler, vice-president of the International Veterinary Congress, stated that this Congress was first convened in 1863 in Hamburg, Germany, and has met at five-year intervals except during the two world wars. The last was held in Zurich in 1938 and the next was scheduled for Berlin in 1942. Whether the Germans will insist upon acting as hosts to the next Congress, Dr. Mohler was unable to predict, nor, in this event, when it can take place." Thus, it will be seen that the resumption of these international congresses and conferences is a live issue in this country and that the veterinary profession has taken part in the first step made in that direction. There is but to follow up Dr. Mohler's initiative.

Other presentations from the USDA, at this conference, came from Dr. Meusebeck of the Bureau of Entomology whose international congress was to have been held at Stockholm in 1941 and Dr. Kellogg representing soil scientists who have also sponsored congresses which were interrupted by the first World War. The Poultry Science Association was represented by Dr. Kinghome, proxy for President Rice, who pointed out that the triennial world poultry congresses were stopped by the war after the Cleveland (Ohio) congress of 1939, and that the next one was being planned for 1947. The State Department's delegates opined that 1947 was too soon to resume these conventions.

The discussions at the Conference on Resumption of International Congresses and Conferences insinuate that chauvinistic nationalism might be a deterrent even to the resumption of international relations

of this type, although there is no evidence of the past to support such a contention. The experiences of 1938 show that Americans (the most hated of all nationals in German politics) were received in strictly friendly fashion. The assumption that insistence on meeting the Germans on equal footing by British and American congressionalists would be unwelcome in France, Belgium, and Holland is far-fetched and is so declared by such unbiased observers as Mohler, Campbell (D.M.), Eichhorn, and others familiar with international veterinary relationships. The 14th International Veterinary Congress should be organized, now, as a gesture of peace and as a pattern for the quarreling politicians to use before they ring down the curtain on civilization.

Newcastle Disease a Misnomer

The term "Newcastle disease" ought to be abolished before it's too late—before it gets too deeply rooted in the vocabulary. The trend in modern medicine is to get rid of the meaningless proper nouns cluttering the terminology of diseases and replace them with meaningful names based upon knowledge of the nature of the diseases. In the case of Newcastle disease, any one of a hundred geographic spots would be just as appropriate. Texas fever has been sent to the *oubliette* and Bang's disease is on the way, so why bring in another that means next to nothing. Selecting the right term for this somewhat newly captured threat to American poultry is left to the poultry pathologists. The JOURNAL doesn't mean to be dictatorial. It is but pointing to an archaic custom that modern medicine has expunged, an abracadabra of the past when pathology was nearly all hidden behind the fog of generalities.

Beaudette (*Poultry Tribune*, July-Aug., 1946) says: "To be sure, Newcastle disease is not a good name. . . ."

A Good Dairyman

Prof. F. B. Headley, University of Nebraska, says that a good dairyman is one who strives to produce clean milk, to milk regularly, and to milk quickly and completely in a manner to avoid irritation and to avoid carrying infection from one cow to another.

CURRENT LITERATURE

Abstracts

Results of Artificial Insemination

A complete record of 12,621 services of registered Holstein-Friesian cows, involving 41 bulls, shows an efficiency of 48.2 per cent, or 2.07 services per conception. The records show that breeding efficiency improves gradually up to the age of 4 years, remains uniformly high until the age of 7, and then gradually declines with increasing age.

Although it was not possible to determine the full effect of the age of the sire, the peak in conception rates was found among the 2-year-old bulls.—[*T. Tanabe and G. W. Salisbury: The Influence of Age on Breeding Efficiency of Dairy Cattle in Artificial Insemination. J. Dairy Sci., 29, (June, 1946):337-344.*]

Genuine Epilepsy in Cattle

Idiopathic epilepsy in animals is difficult to diagnose. Cases of the disease in domestic animals reported in the literature cannot be properly evaluated because they are not based on the proper diagnostic criteria. A neurologic clinical examination and pathologic study should be made to rule out other causes of tonic-clonic spasms associated with loss of sensibility. The author describes the occurrence of periodic attacks of paroxysms with convulsion and loss of consciousness in a cow which also had exophthalmos and bradycardia. No organic basis for the symptoms could be found clinically. The sire of this cow started to have convulsive seizures at the age of 2 years. The attacks increased in frequency for several years so that at 4 1/2 years of age they occurred about every three weeks. The tonic-clonic spasms with loss of consciousness lasted several minutes. Clinical examinations made between seizures revealed no cause for the convulsions. The animal was destroyed about two and a half years after the first seizure was noted. No gross or microscopic evidence of cerebral disease was demonstrable. Of 20 other offspring of this bull that reached maturity, 3 were sold for slaughter because of convulsive seizures. The brain of 1 was studied microscopically, but no abnormalities could be found. Another daughter, aged 4 years, with a history of convulsive seizures, bradycardia, and exophthalmos was still living at the time of the study. Two daughters showed only bradycardia. Bradycardia and exophthalmos and the epilepsy are recessive characteristics that can be prevented by slaughtering all such animals and their descendants. However, if certain families have very desirable qualities, it

may be preferable to risk having a few epileptic animals instead of destroying family lines.—[*Axel Isaksson: Genuine Epilepsy in Cattle. Skand. Vet.-tidskr., 33 (1), (1946): 1-27.*]

ALFRED G. KARLSON

The Tonsils of the Horse (*Equus caballus*)

The palatine and lingual tonsils of the horse are described. The palatine tonsil is a hemolymphatic organ, and its tunica propria forms lamellae, rather than papillae, penetrating into the epithelium. Vascularized villi project above the surface of its epithelium, and the epithelium of the appurtenant capillaries comes in intimate contact with the epithelial cells.

Liquefied masses of necrotic epithelial cells are expelled into the lumina of the crypts of both palatine and lingual tonsils. Concentric corpuscles which resemble the corpuscles of Hassall found in the thymus are found in the lymphoid tissue of the lingual tonsil of the horse.—[*Hans Elias: The Tonsils of the Horse. Am. J. Vet. Res., 7, (July, 1946):343-349.*]

BOOKS AND REPORTS

Iodine for Farm Animals

Three booklets: *The Place of Iodine in the Nutrition of Farm Animals*; *Iodine, Foe of Infection*; and *Report of Informal Conference on Iodine, Needs and Recommendations*, contain refreshing reminders on the importance of iodine in the feeding of livestock and poultry and specify the amounts farm animals should receive to avoid clinical iodine deficiency of the newborn and to maintain good health through life. The pronouncement of the National Research Council that iodine is a necessary element in the nutrition of men and animals underlies the general theme.

The discovery of iodine (1811), its phenomenal growth to popularity and usefulness through the century following is one of the outstanding romances of both external and internal medicine, arriving as it did before the era of bacteriology to dove-tail itself effectively into the germ theory of disease with ever mounting fame unto this day, despite the coming of "wonder drugs." A bottle in every home and every kit for more than a century without losing caste is quite a citation but, in veterinary medicine, these booklets catch the eye mostly on account of the undisputable realization that iodine is a recognized necessity in the successful production of livestock.—[*Iodine Educational Bureau, Inc., Chicago and New York. No charge.*]

THE NEWS

APPLICATIONS

The listing of applicants conforms to the requirements of the administrative by-laws—Article X, Section 2.

First Listing

ALEXANDER H., ALFONSO

Bajío 360, Mexico, D. F.

M.V., Escuela N. de Medicina Veterinaria, y Zootecnia, 1936.

Vouchers: F. Camargo N. and A. Tellez G.

BARSTOW, IVAN L.

303 Livestock Exchange Bldg., Denver 16, Colo.

D.V.S., Kansas City Veterinary College, 1910.

Vouchers: E. M. Walker and E. A. Meyer.

BLAKELY, C. LAWRENCE

180 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.

V.M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1933.

Vouchers: W. A. Wilcox and W. D. Jones.

BRYSON, HENRY L.

Division of Sanitation, Dept. of Public Health, Regina, Sask., Can.

D.V.M., Ontario Veterinary College, 1941.

Vouchers: E. C. Chamberlayne and R. J. Kirk.

CLARKSON, LESLIE T.

Abbotsford, B. C., Can.

D.V.M., Ontario Veterinary College, 1945.

Vouchers: E. L. Nundal and J. G. Jervis.



Ten of the seventeen living past-presidents of the AVMA were at the Boston Session.

First row (left to right)—J. R. Mohler, 1912-13; L. A. Merillat, 1924-25; T. H. Ferguson, 1929-30; R. R. Dykstra, 1931-32; R. S. MacKellar, Sr., 1934-35.

Second row (left to right)—H. D. Bergman, 1938-39; Cassius Way, 1939-40; A. E. Wight, 1940-41; H. W. Jakeman, 1941-42; C. W. Bower, 1943-44.

- COLLINS, HAROLD C.**
Experimental Fur & Game Station, University of Manitoba, Ft. Garry, Man., Can.
D.V.M., Ontario Veterinary College, 1941.
Vouchers: A. Savage and R. H. Lay.
- DAVIS, GORDON L.**
Ladner, B. C., Can.
D.V.M., Ontario Veterinary College, 1945.
Vouchers: J. G. Jervis and E. L. Nundal.
- DEGROODT, JOSEPH A.**
Mendham, N. J.
D.V.S., New York-American Veterinary College, 1913.
Vouchers: P. B. Silvester and L. A. Merillat.
- DOHERTY, WILLIAM P.**
135 Broad St., Bridgeton, N. J.
V.M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1929.
Vouchers: J. G. Hardenbergh and J. M. Murphy.
- DUNHAM, ROBERT D.**
Corner Woodford and Rt. 48, Decatur, Ill.
D.V.M., Iowa State College, 1946.
Vouchers: C. H. Covault and D. E. Spesard.
- DURANT, LESLIE**
1153 Hanover St., Manchester, N. H.
B.V.Sc., Ontario Veterinary College, 1940.
Vouchers: F. L. Clark and H. M. LeGard.
- FOUNTAIN, WILLIAM D.**
1217 Gaylord St., Denver 6, Colo.
D.V.M., Colorado State College, 1924.
Vouchers: E. M. Walker and J. W. Hovorka.
- HANNUM, HENRY B.**
4635 E. 19th Ave., Denver 7, Colo.
V.M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1920.
Vouchers: J. W. Hovorka and E. M. Walker.
- HATZIOLOS, BASIL C.**
2221 Mass. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
D.V.M., Ecole Nationale Veterinaire d'Alfort, Alfort (Seine), France, 1929.
Vouchers: I. G. Cashell and C. G. Grey.
- HAYDEN, WILLIAM J.**
51 So. English St., Marshall, Mo.
D.V.M., Iowa State College, 1941.
Vouchers: A. Goodlive and G. L. Dunlap.
- HODGES, HARRY G.**
1341 E. State St., Ithaca, N. Y.
D.V.M., Cornell University, 1916.
Vouchers: D. W. Baker and M. G. Fincher.
- HOLLISTER, CHARLES J.**
8 Chenango St., Montrose, Pa.
D.V.M., Ontario Veterinary College, 1938.
Vouchers: A. G. Danks and S. F. Scheldy.
- JOHNSON, SETH D.**
R. D. 4, Ithaca, N. Y.
D.V.M., Cornell University, 1929.
Vouchers: R. R. Birch and E. A. Woelffer.
- KARR, CHARLES H.**
38½ W. Green St., Westminster, Md.
B.V.Sc., Ontario Veterinary College, 1933.
Vouchers: A. L. Brueckner and L. J. Poelma.
- MADRIGAL Y., JESUS M.**
Alamo 100 dep. 6, Mexico, D. F.
M.V., Escuela Nac. de Medicina Veterinaria, 1930.
Vouchers: F. Camargo N. and J. G. Hardenbergh.
- MASSON, ROY N.**
610 8th Ave., Brookings, S. Dak.
D.V.M., Iowa State College, 1946.
Vouchers: J. B. Taylor and G. S. Weaver.
- MOWDER, WILBUR H.**
121-123 E. Lexington St., Independence, Mo.
D.V.M., Kansas State College, 1938.
Vouchers: E. D. Johnston and E. W. Theiss.
- O'CONNOR, WILLIAM J.**
431 Rivet St., New Bedford, Mass.
V.M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1916.
Vouchers: J. G. Hardenbergh and L. A. Paquin.
- PACKER, RALPH H.**
180 N. London St., Mt. Sterling, Ohio.
D.V.M., Ohio State University, 1938.
Vouchers: W. R. Krill and W. R. Hobbs.
- SANCHEZ O., LUIS**
P. O. Box 741, Aduana 216 Norte, Tampico, Mexico.
M.V., Escuela Nacional de Medicina Veterinaria, 1941.
Vouchers: F. Camargo N. and A. Tellez G.
- SCHLAUDERAFF, CLARENCE H.**
Wayzata Blvd. & Sunset Dr., Minneapolis, Minn.
D.V.M., Iowa State College, 1946.
Vouchers: E. A. Benbrook and F. W. Gehrmann.
- SCHLOEMER, GEORGE C.**
280 Winthrop St., Taunton, Mass.
D.V.M., Cornell University, 1937.
Vouchers: D. W. Baker and R. Frohlich.
- TREFZER, ARMIN C.**
418 W. 60th Terrace, Kansas City 2, Mo.
D.V.M., St. Joseph Veterinary College, 1917.
Vouchers: L. B. Vermillion and A. Lockhart.
- TYSVER, DAVID W.**
Stone Lake, Wis.
D.V.M., McKillip Veterinary College, 1920.
Vouchers: J. H. Spence and T. H. Ferguson.

Second Listing

- Angel A., Juan, Av. Yucatan 10 Bis., Mexico, D. F.
- Balliet, E. J., 1950 Lincoln Ave., Northampton, Pa.
- Bigelow, William L., 4111 El Camino Real, Palo Alto, Calif.
- Burke, William Z., Rt. 8, Box 173, San Antonio, Texas
- Deppa, W. A., 326 N. Bridge St., Grand Ledge, Mich.
- Durigg, John R., 9357 E. Colfax Ave., Denver 8, Colo.
- Eldardiry, Ahmad Hamid, Box 206, East Lansing, Mich.
- Finamor, Desiderio, Rua Vigario Jose Inacio n 622, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil.

Harrison, Earl H., 507 Benicia Rd., Vallejo, Calif.
 Keith, H. Brooks, 1015 N. Meridian, Puyallup, Wash.
 Lawrence, Thomas H., 205 Broad St., Red Bank, N. J.
 McDonald, Russell J., Box 776, Woodstock, Ont., Can.
 Pittman, Arthur B., 4961 Dodge St., Omaha, Neb.
 Rached, Shamseldin Halfawi, P. O. Box 503, East Lansing, Mich.
 Thompson, S. N., Box 896, Penticton, B. C., Can.
 Weinberg, Charles W., 163 Richmond Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Wickware, Albert B., 1031 Carling Ave., Ottawa, Ont., Can.

1946 Graduate Applicants

First Listing

The following are graduates who have recently received their veterinary degrees and who have applied for AVMA membership under the provision granted in the Administrative By-Laws to members in good standing of junior classes. Applications from this year's senior classes not received in time for listing this month will appear in later issues. An asterisk (*) after the name of a school indicates that all of this year's graduates have made application for membership.

Iowa State College

BAILEY, JAMES H., D.V.M.
 Atlantic, Iowa.
 Vouchers: M. A. Emmerson and D. A. Smith.
 KLAAS, ONKEN G., D.V.M.
 Wilmont, Minn.
 Vouchers: I. A. Merchant and C. P. Schmidt.

Texas A. & M. College

CARAWAY, CHARLES T., D.V.M.
 Rt. No. 2, Tolar, Texas.
 Vouchers: R. P. Marsteller and W. W. Armistead.
 FICKES, KENTON R., D.V.M.
 431 W. 26th St., Houston, Texas.
 Vouchers: F. P. Jaggi, Jr. and W. W. Armistead.
 GONZALEZ, FERNANDO J., D.V.M.
 c/o Nicaraguan Legation, Guatemala City, Guatemala.
 Vouchers: R. P. Marsteller and W. W. Armistead.
 GUTTERIDGE, JOHN H., D.V.M.
 21 Farrington St., Arlington, Mass.
 Vouchers: R. P. Marsteller and W. W. Armistead.

Second Listing

Colorado A. & M. College

Arburua, John M., D.V.M., 2000 Monterey Blvd., San Francisco, Calif.

Iowa State College

Clark, Charles L., D.V.M., LeClaire, Iowa.
 Dahlke, Norbert A., D.V.M., R. 1, Princeton, Wis.
 Eckstein, Anton J., D.V.M., R. R. No. 5, New Ulm, Minn.

Texas A. & M. College

Pfimmer, Leo H., D.V.M., Franklinton, La.

COMMENCEMENT

Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas

At the commencement exercises of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas on August 24, 1946, R. P. Marsteller, dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine, presented the following candidates for the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine:

Barnes Jack M.	Gonzalez, Fernando
Bule, Robert C.	Gray, George W.
Caraway, Charles T	Gutteridge, John H.
Cordero, Miret R.	Roots, Walter L. Jr.
Flickes, Kenton R.	Strieber, William R.

U. S. GOVERNMENT

Veterinary Poultry Inspectors Needed.—The Dressed Poultry Inspection Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture needs qualified, graduate veterinarians. Due to increased interest in the evisceration of poultry under federal inspection, openings are available in various sections of the country.

Entrance salary is \$3,397.20 per year, based upon a forty-hour, five-day work week. Ordered overtime is compensated.

No written examination is required, appointments being made on the basis of application submitted. Opportunities for advancement are excellent.

Veterinarians interested are requested to phone, write, or wire any of the offices listed below, giving full information as to their availability, location preferences, etc.

United States Department of Agriculture
 Production and Marketing Administration
 Dairy and Poultry Inspection and Grading
 Division

c/o Dr. H. A. Weckler or
 Dr. Wm. S. Buchanan
 Room 910 U. S. Custom House
 610 So. Canal Street
 Chicago, Ill.—Phone Harrison 6910

United States Department of Agriculture
Production and Marketing Administration
Dairy and Poultry Inspection and Grading
Division

c/o Dr. Roy E. Willie
Room 406 Post Office Building
Omaha 2, Neb.—Phone Atlantic 8212

United States Department of Agriculture
Production and Marketing Administration
Dairy and Poultry Inspection and Grading
Division

c/o Dr. J. R. Harney
Room 604H U. S. Custom House
2nd & Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pa.

United States Department of Agriculture
Production and Marketing Administration
Dairy and Poultry Inspection and Grading
Division

c/o Dr. R. B. Mericle
737 U. S. Appraisers Building
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, Calif.

Streptomycin for Civilian Use.—The Civilian Production Administration announced that a limited amount of streptomycin would be distributed to about 1,600 designated hospitals after September 1. Up to that time the small quantity of streptomycin produced went to the Army, Navy, Public Health Service, National Research Council, and Veterans Administration. The prospect of a release of the drug for veterinary use is remote.

AMONG THE STATES

Alabama

Animal Clinic.—Dr. Gordon C. Kendall (API '28) announces the opening of a new, modern small animal hospital, "The Animal Clinic," at 643 South Decatur St., Montgomery.

Arkansas

Mounting Interest in Livestock.—Following through in the newspapers, signs of increasing interest in livestock are in evidence and keen interest is being taken in soil conservation of which the raising of livestock is seized as an essential step. The Little Rock Chamber of Commerce is promoting fairs and livestock in 71 counties. The depletion of the soil by former generations is singled out for systematic attention. Kraft Cheese Company has erected a plant at Bentonville. Short courses on the subject of worn out farms are being given at the state A. & M. college and the soil conservation program is a live issue of the Mississippi Valley Association. Naturally, the raising of cotton has to play a minor rôle. Clippings are enclosed to disclose the trend, but one is wont to ponder the question of veterinary service fol-

lowing along with the development which obviously is not confined to this state.

s/FRANK HURLBURT, D.V.M., Yellville.

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Poultry Improvement Plan.—The Arkansas Poultry Improvement Association intends to employ a veterinarian at an annual salary of \$4,800 to look after the improvement program. Dr. Joe S. Campbell, state veterinarian, is the association's treasurer.—*From Arkansas Gazette, July 28.*

California

Health Officer Comments.—Lee A. Stone, M. D., health officer of Madera county, writes as follows: "Your recent article on 'Rabies and Its Control' in the JOURNAL for May, 1946, is one of the most enlightening discussions I have ever read." He goes on to discuss some of the problems of rabies control and the need for close cooperation between the veterinarian and the health officer in achieving a reasonable degree of control.

Connecticut

Quarterly Meeting.—The Connecticut Veterinary Medical Association held its regular meeting Aug. 7, 1946, at West Haven. The program centered around a panel discussion of medical and surgical problems in small animals. Dr. Edward Laitinen, of West Hartford, was chairman. Dr. John W. Knapp, Litchfield, discussed nutrition; Dr. Geo. G. Pickett, Stratford, described skin diseases; Dr. Raymond E. Larson, Wethersfield, explained immunization by the distemperoid virus method; and Dr. Russell F. Strasburger, Newton, outlined the procedure for ear cropping.

Guest speaker at the dinner was Dr. J. P. Ayres, of Corbettsville, N. Y., who chose as his subject "The Sanitary Engineer and the Veterinary Profession."

s/GEO. E. CORWIN, Secretary.

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State Board Appointment.—Dr. G. LeRoy Cheney of Woodbridge has been appointed by Governor Raymond E. Baldwin to a five-year term on the State Board of Veterinary Registration and Examination.

Florida

Notes on Program.—The seventeenth annual meeting of the Florida State Veterinary Medical Association on Oct. 28 and 29 at Soreno Hotel, St. Petersburg, will feature the following speakers: Drs. C. F. Schlotthauer, Rochester, Minn.; H. C. Smith, Sioux City, Iowa; E. R. Frank, Manhattan, Kan.; and W. A. Hornaday.

s/V. L. BRUNS, Secretary.

Georgia

Fortieth Anniversary Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Georgia Veterinary Medical Association was held in Savannah on August 14 and 15. The address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Peter Roe Nugent, mayor of Savannah, and the response was read by Dr. Peter F. Bahnsen, Americus. The president's address was presented by Dr. C. A. Moody, Newman, and this was followed by an address by Hon. M. E. Thompson, Lt. Governor-elect, Atlanta.

The scientific program contained the following papers:

Dr. L. E. Starr, State Board of Health, Atlanta: "Rabies Control Work in Georgia."

Dr. L. C. Rossman, Albany: "Heartworm and Other Internal Parasitic Diseases in Dogs."

Forum on small animal diseases, by Drs. E. A. Davis of Columbus, J. E. Severin of Atlanta, J. C. Wright of Atlanta, and C. E. Bild of Miami, Fla.

Dr. C. E. Bild: "Treatment of Skin Involvements in the Dog."

Drs. J. E. Severin and J. C. Wright: "Simple Laboratory Procedures of Practical Value in Small Animal Practice."

Dr. H. R. Smith, Lewisburg, Tenn.: "Ovarian Dysfunction, a Cause of Milk Fever and Allied Diseases."

Dr. R. S. Sugg, Auburn, Ala.: "Veterinary Education in the Postwar Era."

Dr. W. L. Sippel, Tifton: "Modern Mastitis Therapy" and "Clinical Mastitis Demonstration."

Dr. A. L. Shealy, Gainesville: "Nutritional Diseases of Cattle in the Southeast."

Dr. L. E. Swanson, Gainesville: "A Veterinarian's Experiences in China."

Drs. J. L. Hopping, Atlanta, and B. E. Carlisle, Camilla, "Clinical Diagnosis of Lameness in the Equine Animal."

Dr. Carey Carlton, Arcadia, Fla.: "Beef Cattle Practice and a Demonstration of Ovariectomy."

Dr. B. E. Carlisle was toastmaster at the banquet, a feature of which was presentation of a silver loving cup to Dr. P. F. Bahnsen in appreciation of the forty years of service which he has rendered to the Association.

Officers elected for the coming year were: Dr. W. V. Petty, Dawson, *president*; Dr. C. P. Hill, LaGrange, *vice-president*; Dr. J. M. Sutton, Sylvester, *secretary-treasurer*. Dr. J. C. Wright, Atlanta, delegate to 1947 AVMA convention, House of Representatives.

s/J. M. SUTTON, *Secretary*.

Idaho

Class in Artificial Breeding.—The second annual course in artificial insemination of dairy cows was conducted at Moscow during the two weeks beginning June 11, 1946. Because labora-

tory facilities were limited, only 17 students were permitted to register with Dr. Glenn C. Holm, station veterinarian who directed the course.

Dr. Holm reports that six members of the first class have been licensed to practice artificial insemination under their regulatory law.

Illinois

Rockford Meeting.—The fall meeting of the Northern Illinois Veterinary Medical Association was held at Rockford on Sept. 11, 1946. The meeting was called to order by Dr. W. D. Daugherty, president, for the reading of the minutes and for receiving reports of officers and committee chairmen. The following speakers took part in the scientific program:

Prof. Banner Bill Morgan, University of Wisconsin, Madison: "Trichomoniasis in Dairy Cattle Practice."

Dr. James C. Carey, West Liberty, Iowa: "Dairy Cattle Practice."

Dr. Geo. W. Jensen, Antioch, was chairman of a "dairy cattle panel" which included Drs. Harry Caldwell of Wheaton, C. L. Smith of Sycamore, and H. P. Wessels of Geneva.

Dr. P. J. Meginnis, Cicero: "Canine Distemper Immunization."

s/PAUL T. GAMBEREL, *Secretary*.

Chicago Association.—The Chicago Veterinary Medical Association met for the first of its monthly meetings of the coming year on Sept. 10, 1946. Dr. R. L. Conklin of Miles Laboratories, Elkhart, Ind., spoke on the subject, "The Relation of Veterinary and Human Medicine." His treatment of the topic was most interesting since he is both a veterinarian and a physician.

s/R. C. GLOVER, *Secretary*.

Iowa

Impostor Apprehended.—John H. Levsen, mentioned in the JOURNAL for September as being wanted for forgery, has been arrested, tried, and sentenced by the police of Iowa, according to information received from Dr. J. H. Krichel, Keokuk.

Kansas

Personal.—Dr. Roscoe O. Sealy, Jr. (TEX '44) announced the opening of the Kansas City Veterinary Institute, 2301 Merriam Blvd., Kansas City 3, Kan., on Aug. 15, 1946.

Kentucky

Veterinarian in the News.—Dr. Jeannette Sams (CORN '46) was featured in a story in *The Courier Journal and Louisville Times*. She is shown examining the mouth of a horse at the Shelby County Fair, where she acted as official veterinarian.

Since her graduation in June, Dr. Sams



—Courier-Journal Photo

Dr. Sams, examining Gypsy.

has been assisting Dr. Chas. E. Palmer, Shelbyville, in his practice. Her chief interests, and most of her work, lie in the field of diseases of large animals.

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Joint Meeting.—The Southern Veterinary Medical Association and the Kentucky Veterinary Medical Association met in joint sessions at Louisville on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1-2, 1946. An address of welcome was given by Dr. John J. Phair, professor and head, Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, University of Louisville; and the response was by Dr. M. M. Leonard of Asheville, N. C. The address of the president was delivered by Dr. E. S. Brashler, Jackson, Miss.

The following program was presented:

Dr. James Farquharson, Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins: "Surgical Depictions" (in two sessions), and "One Day's Practice."

Dr. F. E. Chambers, Rossville, Ga.: "The Practitioner's Interest in Artificial Insemination of Cattle."

Dr. W. G. Bruce, Bureau of Entomology, Savannah, Ga.: "Control of External Parasites of Livestock."

Dr. P. C. McLain, High Point, N. Car.: "Conducting a Small Animal Practice by a General Practitioner."

Dr. N. H. Casselberry, Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif.: "The Treatment of Mastitis with Penicillin."

Major R. C. Crowhurst, London, England, and Dr. Wm. Caslick, Paris, Ky.: "Equine Practice."

Dr. E. S. Good, University of Kentucky, Lexington: "Fitting Beef Cattle For Shows."

Dr. J. V. Lacroix, Evanston, Ill.: "Progress in Canine Surgery."

Dr. A. H. Quin, Jensen-Salsbery Laboratories, Kansas City, Mo.: "A Review of Recent Contributions to Our Knowledge of Swine Diseases."

Prof. W. P. Garrigus, University of Kentucky: "Profitable Beef Production in the South."

Dr. C. C. Turbea, Fort Dodge Laboratories, Fort Dodge, Iowa: "The Proper Administration of Biological Products with Respect to Immunization and Complications Due to Their Improper Administration."

Dr. S. F. Stapleton, Americus, Ga.: "Rabies, as Encountered in General Practice."

Dr. G. C. Wallis, Standard Brands, New York, N. Y.: "Vitamin D in Farm Animal Nutrition." Illustrated.

Dr. B. T. Simms, chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., and president of the American Veterinary Medical Association: "The Livestock Industry of the South and the Practicing Veterinarian."

Dr. Carol Smith, Bureau of Entomology, Savannah, Ga.: "Dog Ticks and Their Importance to the Practicing Veterinarian."

A program including luncheon and a sight-seeing tour was arranged for the ladies under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary.

s/L. A. MOSHER, Secretary.

Louisiana

Ark-La-Tex.—Dr. Ab Quin, Jensen-Salsbery Laboratories, Kansas City, Mo., was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Ark-La-Tex Veterinary Medical Association at Shreveport, La., on August 6. Anthrax was the subject under discussion.

Michigan

Members Convene at Greenville.—Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Hamann served as host and hostess when 59 members of the Western Michigan Veterinary Medical Association met at the Greenville Country Club on Aug. 2, 1946.

The afternoon was devoted to visiting, playing golf, or playing Bingo. After a delightful dinner, there was a round-table discussion of many aspects of veterinary practice, and election of the officers for the coming year: Dr. A. E. Erickson, Charlotte, *president*; Dr. M. F. Lamoreaux, Grand Rapids, *vice-president*; and Dr. P. V. Howard, Grand Rapids, *secretary-treasurer*.

s/FRANK THORP, JR., *Resident Secretary*

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Detroit Needs Veterinarians.—The Detroit Civil Service Commission, 735 Randolph St., Detroit 26, Mich., held examinations for senior veterinarian and for junior veterinarian on September 18.

Missouri

Banquet Starts Season.—The St. Louis District Veterinary Medical Association settled into its program of monthly meetings after the summer recess by serving a steak dinner at the Lincoln Hotel, Belleville, Ill. Dr. A. H. Kyle, Highland, Ill., was guest of honor and speaker of the evening, and the program also included dancing, refreshments, and fun for all.

s/C. W. DARBY, *Secretary.*

Nebraska

Delegate at Boston.—Dr. M. L. Cline, Plainview, was appointed delegate to the House of Representatives at Boston, with Dr. E. C. Jones of Lincoln as his alternate. This was done because neither Dr. L. I. Hines, Spencer, nor Dr. J. E. Weinman, Lincoln, who had been elected delegate and alternate respectively, were able to attend the eighty-third annual meeting.

s/L. V. SKIDMORE, *Secretary.*

What Answer?—The *Omaha Daily Journal-Stockman* for August 22 mentions editorially a good farmer who had a dozen sows that farrowed 8 to 10 pigs apiece while the next three delivered 4, 1, and 0 live pigs. The sows were all alike, they were fed alike, they were handled alike, and they were bred to the same boar. The farmer asks, "Where was I at fault?"

In the same editorial column, this paper mentions the Boston meeting of the AVMA and calls attention to the fact that half of the veterinarians in the United States are more than 50 years old.

New Jersey

Feed Conference.—The Northeastern College Feed Conference Board met at New Brunswick on Sept. 11-12, 1946. Among the subjects discussed were the influence of thyroprotein in the ration of dairy cattle, supplementary vitamins for calves, the general grain situation, a symposium on roughage, and demonstrations of a grass crusher and three types of hay driers.

New York

Milking Machine for Experimental Animals.—A machine has been developed by Prof. B. L. Herrington at Cornell for the purpose of milking guinea pigs, rats, rabbits, and possibly hamsters. It is patterned after the machines used for milking cows.

Cornell Nutrition Conference.—The 1946 Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers will be held at the Onondago Hotel, Syracuse, on Nov. 7 to 9, 1946. Prof. E. I. Robertson, Poultry Extension Specialist, is chairman of the Cornell committee in charge of arrangements.

Greece Learns Insemination Methods.—Prof. Glenn W. Salisbury of Cornell University has flown to Greece to aid in work on livestock rehabilitation. An artificial breeding program will be built around the purebred sires which are available for service.

North Carolina

New Hospital Completed.—Dr. G. R. Armstrong (KSC '41) has just opened his new animal clinic at 121 N. Cecil St., Charlotte 4. It



is a modern structure with concrete floors throughout. Ample space and proper equipment for the examination, surgery, and treatment of small animals is provided.

Ohio

Anatomy Department Changes.—Dr. Robert E. Habel (OSU '41), who was a member of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry force before serving in the Veterinary Corps of the U. S. Army in the China-India theater, has accepted a position as instructor of veterinary anatomy at The Ohio State University to succeed Dr. C. W. Smith (OSU '44) who resigned and has entered private practice.

Ontario

Fur Breeders Consult Veterinarians.—At the annual meeting of the Dominion Fur Council of Canada held at the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, the following veterinarians were appointed to make up a consultative committee to study research in diseases of fur bearing animals and to act as a liaison between the Dominion Fur Council and federal authorities: Drs. W. E. Russell of Kitchener, Ont., *chairman*; E. R. Bowness of Toronto, Ont.; A. H. Kennedy of Guelph, Ont.; A. A. Kingscote of Guelph; T. L. Jones of Guelph; W. R. Gunn of Victoria, B. C.; E. J. Sinclair of Fort William, Ont.; R. J. Kirk of Regina, Sask.; E. J. Hancock of Truro, N. S.; and J. L. Akins, Fredericton, N. B.

s/W. E. RUSSELL, *Chairman.*

Pennsylvania

Northern Tier Club.—On July 19, 1946, a meeting of 32 veterinarians at Troy organized the Northern Tier Veterinary Club and elected the following officers: Dr. S. M. Ross, Williamsport, *president*; Dr. Bowen O. Card, Sylvania,

vice-president; and Dr. J. Ross Wiley, Wellsboro, *secretary-treasurer*.

Speakers at this organization meeting were Dr. H. C. Kutz, chief of the Tuberculosis Division of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, Dr. L. H. Conlon, New York, and Dr. Guy M. Graybill, chief of the Miscellaneous Disease Division.

s/G. M. GRAYBILL

Texas

Baxter County Meeting.—Rating among the lively local associations functioning in metropolitan areas is the Veterinary Medical Association of Baxter County, headquarters, San Antonio. The officers are: W. R. Hauser, *president*; J. M. McKamish, *vice-president*; and R. A. Culpepper, *secretary-treasurer*. The announcement for the meeting of July 25, held in the cafeteria of the Milan Building, quotes the following from Sketches and Memoirs running serially in the JOURNAL:

Our associations are the soul and the voice and strength of a learned profession, its Army and Navy and Air Force, the architect of the house in which we must live and labor, and the frontier of its wisdom.

Chief Veterinarian Dan Anderson addressed the meeting on matters concerning the work of the Livestock Sanitary Commission.

s/U. E. MARNEY, D.V.M., San Antonio.

Fort Worth Meeting.—The regular meeting of the Fort Worth-Dallas Veterinary Association was held at Fort Worth on August 1. Dr. H. V. Cardona, Fort Worth, presented pictures which showed the activities of a veterinarian in public health work.

Laboratory Director.—Dr. T. O. Booth, (KCVS '16) has accepted the position of laboratory director for the Livestock Sanitary Commission, and assumed his new duties on Sept. 1, 1946.

West Virginia

Annual Meeting.—The West Virginia Veterinary Medical Association met in Clarksburg on Aug. 5 and 6, 1946. The following speakers appeared on the program:

Dr. Isaac H. Maxwell, Lost Creek: "Acetonemia."

Dr. C. W. Groppe, Elm Grove: "My Experience in the Veterinary Field in the European Theater of World War II."

Dr. J. H. Rietz, Morgantown: "Twenty Years of Diagnostic Work at West Virginia University."

Dr. D. C. Master, Clarksburg: "Artificial Insemination." A demonstration.

Dr. J. O. Heishman, Beltsville, Md.: "Diagnosis and Control of Bovine Mastitis," illustrated with slides.

Dr. W. E. Trussell, Charles Town: "Infectious Vaginitis."

Officers were elected for the coming year, as follows: Dr. V. H. Miller, Charleston, *president*; Dr. Isaac H. Maxwell, Lost Creek, *vice-president*; Dr. R. M. Johnson, Charleston, *secretary-treasurer*.

s/R. M. JOHNSON, *Secretary*.

Wisconsin

Meet at Madison.—The members of the Southeastern Wisconsin Veterinary Association met at Madison on August 29. Prof. Paul Phillips presented some of the "Mineral Problems in Wisconsin Cattle," and Mr. R. C. Salisbury, Superintendent of Public Safety, also addressed the assembled members.

s/J. O. MCCOY, *Secretary*.

Central Association.—The Central Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association met at Ellsworth on September 11. Dr. H. C. Smith, Allied Laboratories, Sioux City, Iowa, discussed "Intradermal Vaccination in Cattle for Brucellosis," illustrated with slides, and also "Trichomoniasis in Cattle, Chickens, and Turkeys." Dr. H. H. Hoyt, Veterinary Control Laboratory, Madison, brought to the members the latest information on Newcastle disease. President John R. Berggren presided at the sessions and acted as toastmaster at a banquet held at the Ellsworth Rod and Gun Club House.

s/S. K. ANDREASSEN, *Secretary*.

Correction.—Veterinary Officers Separated From Military Service on page 244 of the September JOURNAL lists the name of Captain Leon F. Ackermann among the Wisconsin men. We are informed that this name should not have been included, since Capt. Ackermann remains in the Veterinary Corps and is hospitalized at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver 8, Colo.

FOREIGN

Australia

Pacific International Veterinary Conference.

—The first international conference of veterinarians which was convened at Sydney in December, 1945, by the member governments of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration of the region and the commands of General MacArthur and Admiral Mountbatten, has been developed into a permanent organization committed to the important work of regulating the shipment of livestock and animal products into liberated countries for general and agricultural rehabilitation. The countries participating were: Australia, China, India, Netherland East Indies, New Zealand, Philippines, and United States. The United States was represented by Dr. H. E. Furgeson

of Montana, and Col. R. T. Seymour, V.C., U. S. Army, of the American Far East Command. Major William Granger, B.V.Sc., was chosen executive officer and a secretariat was established at Sydney.

The member governments were represented by R. M. Wardle, B.V.Sc. (Australia); C. C. Chen, B.S., D.V.M. (China); F. C. Minett, D.Sc. (India); A. J. Luytjes, B.Ag.Sc. (N.E.I.); D. A. Gill, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. (New Zealand); Vincent Ferriol, D.V.M., and Pedro Sales, D.V.M. (Philippines and United States).—*Abridged from the Veterinary Journal.*

Philippines

A Correction.—In the June JOURNAL (The News, p. 453), a news item appears under the caption, "Philippines; Japanese Deliberate Destruction," which is not quite correct, because the College of Veterinary Science of the University of the Philippines is separate and distinct from the College of Agriculture of the same university, which does not have a veterinary department. The College of Veterinary Science is located in Pandacan, Manila, while the College of Agriculture is in Los Baños, Laguna, a distance of 70 kilometers. Each of these colleges has its dean. The Japanese destruction on both institutions is practically the same as stated in the news item.

s/A. K. GOMEZ, Dean,
College of Veterinary Science.

COMING MEETINGS

Purdue University. Short Course for Veterinarians. Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 2-4, 1946. C. R. Donham, Dept. of Veterinary Science, Purdue University, head.

Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association. Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 9-11, 1946. R. C. Snyder, N. W. Cor. Walnut St. and Copley Rd., Upper Darby, Pa., secretary.

Northern Tier Veterinary Club in conjunction with the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association. Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 10, 1946. J. Ross Wiley, Wellsboro, Pa., secretary-treasurer.

University of Illinois. Annual Conference for Veterinarians. Illini Union Bldg., University of Illinois, Urbana, Oct. 10-11, 1946; College of Medicine, University of Illinois, 1853 W. Polk St., Chicago, Oct. 12, 1946. Robert Graham, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois, Urbana, dean.

Eastern Iowa Veterinary Association, Inc. Hotel Montrose, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Oct. 15-16, 1946. C. C. Graham, Wellsburg, Iowa, secretary.

North Central Iowa Veterinary Medical Association. Wahkonsa Hotel, Fort Dodge, Iowa, Oct. 24, 1946. B. J. Gray, Box 797, Fort Dodge, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

Florida State Veterinary Medical Association. Soreno Hotel, Petersburg, Fla., Oct. 28-29, 1946. V. L. Bruns, Box 623, Williston, Fla., secretary.

University of Minnesota. Short Course for Veterinarians. University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minn., Oct. 30-31, 1946. W. L. Boyd, Division of Veterinary Medicine, University Farm, head.

University of Missouri. Short Course for Veterinarians. University of Missouri, Columbia, Nov. 4-6, 1946. A. J. Durant, Dept. of Veterinary Science, University of Missouri, chairman.

Cornell Annual Nutrition Conference. Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 7-8, 1946; New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1946. E. I. Robertson, New York State Agricultural College, Ithaca, general chairman.

Mississippi Valley Veterinary Association, Inc. Hotel Custer, Galesburg, Ill., Nov. 7-8, 1946. H. R. Hornbaker, 759 E. Main St., Galesburg, Ill., secretary.

Interstate Veterinary Medical Association. Martin Hotel, Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 21-22, 1946. H. C. Smith, Allied Laboratories, Inc., Sioux City, Iowa.

American Public Health Association. Cleveland, Ohio, the week of Nov. 11, 1946.

Midwest Small Animal Association. Hotel Burlington, Burlington, Iowa, Nov. 14, 1946. Wayne H. Riser, Box 550, Evanston, Ill., secretary-treasurer.

American Society of Animal Production. Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 29-30, 1946. W. G. Kammlade, 110 Stock Pavilion, Urbana, Ill., secretary.

United States Live Stock Sanitary Association. Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 4-6, 1946. R. A. Hendershott, 33 Oak Lane Ave., Trenton 8, N. J., secretary-treasurer.

Nebraska State Veterinary Medical Association. Cornhusker Hotel, Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 11-12, 1946. L. V. Skidmore, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Neb., secretary-treasurer.

California State Veterinary Medical Association. California Polytechnic School, San Luis Obispo, Calif., Jan. 6-8, 1947. F. H. White, Grand Ave. at 3rd St., San Rafael, Calif., secretary.

Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society. Jan. 6-8, 1947. H. C. H. Kernkamp, University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minn., secretary-treasurer.

Kansas Veterinary Medical Association. Wichita, Kan., Jan. 13-14, 1947. C. W. Bower, 3119 Stafford St., Topeka, Kan., secretary-treasurer.

Intermountain Veterinary Medical Association. Jan. 13-15, 1947, Salt Lake City, Utah. M. L. Miner, Dept. of Veterinary Science, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, secretary-treasurer.

Indiana State Veterinary Medical Association. Hotel Severin, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 16-18, 1947. H. A. Lidikay, Darlington, Ind., secretary-treasurer.

Iowa Veterinary Medical Association. Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 21-23, 1947. C. C. Franks, 602 Capital City Bank Bldg., Des Moines 9, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

North Carolina State College. Conference for Veterinarians. North Carolina State College, Raleigh, Jan. 28-31, 1947. C. D. Grinnells, State College Station, Raleigh, N. Car., program chairman.

Institute of American Poultry Industries. Fact Finding Conference. Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 2-4, 1947. Cliff D. Carpenter, Institute of American Poultry Industries, 110 N. Franklin St., Chicago 6, Ill., president.

Chicago Veterinary Medical Association. Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., the second Tuesday of each month. Robert C. Glover, 1021 Davis St., Evanston, Ill., secretary.

Massachusetts Veterinary Association. University Club, Boston, Mass., the fourth Wednesday of each month. H. W. Jakeman, 176 Federal St., Boston 10, Mass., secretary-treasurer.

New York City Association. Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, N. Y., the first Wednesday of each month. C. R. Schroeder, Lederle Laboratories, Inc., Pearl River, N. Y., secretary.

Saint Louis District Meetings, Roosevelt Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., the first Friday of each month. C. W. Darby, Dept. of Animal Pathology, Ralston-Purina Co., St. Louis 2, Mo., secretary.

Houston Veterinary Medical Association. Houston, Texas, the first Thursday of each month. Edward Lepon, Houston, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

BIRTHS

To Dr. (KSC '43) and Mrs. John R. Burns, 4363 N. Lincoln Ave., Chicago 18, Ill., a son, John Patrick, March 8, 1946.

To Dr. (KSC '40) and Mrs. Gordon J. Marold, 914 W. National Ave., Milwaukee 4, Wis., a daughter, Patricia Lynore, March 17 1946.

To Dr. (KSC '45) and Mrs. Melvin J. Stiefel, King City, Mo., a son, Stephen Michael, April 7, 1946.

To Dr. (KSC '38) and Mrs. Charles B. Randall, Kinston, N. Car., a daughter, Irma Jean, April 11, 1946.

To Capt. (COLO '44) and Mrs. Harold B. McGrath, Box 2884, 554th AAF Bu., Memphis, Tenn., a son, William Neill, April 16, 1946.

To Dr. (KSC '43) and Mrs. Arthur D. Robb, Wamego, Kan., a daughter, Beverly Ann, May 10, 1946.

To Dr. (TEX '40) and Mrs. Robert J. Rodgers, 4201½ Ave. D., Austin 22, Texas, a daughter Jacquelyn, June 14, 1946.

To Dr. (MSC '34) and Mrs. Gardner S. Eversole, 201 S. 5th St., Escanaba, Mich., a daughter, Deborah Lynn, June 18, 1946.

To Dr. (OSU '42) and Mrs. William O. Bolton, 702 S. Fayette St., Washington C. H., Ohio, a son, Nathan, July 6, 1946.

To Dr. (UP '39) and Mrs. Howard D. Sackett, P. O. Box 1424, Roanoke 7, Va., a son, Allen Lovell, July 10, 1946.

To Dr. (COLO '42) and Mrs. Leonard S. Peavy, 800 S. Colorado Blvd., Denver, Colo., a daughter, Kay Mildred, July 18, 1946.

MARRIAGES

Dr. George M. Chapman (KSC '45), Coopers-town, N. Dak., to Miss Harriet Donley, April 21, 1946.

Dr. Albert Bernkrant (TEX '41), Box 1348, Las Vegas, Nev., to Miss Verda Rodike, Hollywood, Calif., May 22, 1946.

DEATHS

★N. L. McBride (CVC '14), 53, Pasadena, Calif., died July 10, 1946. He was born Jan. 14, 1893, at Nevada, Mo. He had been engaged in small animal practice. Dr. McBride was admitted to the AVMA in 1937.

J. M. Holliday (ST JOS '23), 61, Blackwell, Okla., died Aug. 4, 1946, after a lingering illness of several years. Dr. Holliday was born at Belle Plaine, Kan., July 12, 1885. After his graduation, he was engaged in general practice at Lahoma and Blackwell until his retirement in 1942. Surviving him are his wife, two sisters, and three brothers.

★J. A. Owens (MCK '18), 48, El Paso, Ill., and his wife, Della Gibson Owens, were drowned Aug. 29, 1946, at Vermilion Bay, near Winnipeg, Ca. Dr. Owens had practiced veterinary medicine in El Paso for twenty-one years, was a past president of the Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association, and had served as president of the high school Board of Education and as an alderman. He was admitted to the AVMA in 1928.

★Alfred Schwarz (MUN '98), 69, Chicago, Ill., died Sept. 1, 1946, at Elgin, Ill. Dr. Schwarz was born in Hanover, Germany, Oct. 1, 1876. He received his D.V.M. degree at the University of Munich, Germany, and also attended the University of Berne, Switzerland. He had been Food Inspector for the City of Chicago. Dr. Schwarz was admitted to the AVMA in 1944.

★H. B. Wood (CVC '13), 57, Hagerstown, Md., died July 22, 1946. He was formerly a general practitioner in Windsor, Ill. For the last five years, he was with the Maryland State regulatory animal disease control. He had been a member of the AVMA since 1917.

*Indicates member of the AVMA.

THE VETERINARY PROFESSION AND THE WAR

Veterinarians Prevented Epizootics in Wartime Army; Also Aided Troop Immunization Program

WAR DEPARTMENT authorities announced today that the Veterinary Corps so thoroughly guarded the health of Army animals during World War II that there was not a single epizootic among the many thousands of horses, mules, dogs, and pigeons engaged in military operations. That accomplishment, made possible largely through the application of modern preventive veterinary medicine, including an effective program of immunization, stands unparalleled in the history of war.

On the heels of that announcement, military officials revealed that practically the same techniques and the same expertly trained personnel used by the Veterinary Corps in making animal vaccines have been utilized in perfecting and producing vaccines to protect American troops against typhus and two forms of encephalitis.

Because of the fact that the Army Veterinary Laboratory at the Army Medical Center in Washington, D. C., was completely staffed and equipped for making biological products and because of the outstanding work it had done for many years along these lines, it was called upon to help develop certain vaccines for troop use. To this end, Army Veterinary Laboratory officers, headed by Col. Raymond Randall and working in conjunction with the staff of the Virus and Rickettsial Disease Laboratory, Army Medical School, began experiments on Aug. 14, 1942, to develop a method whereby a clear, concentrated louse-borne typhus vaccine could be produced in mass quantities at low cost. This project, in which they designed several important manufacturing procedures, was successfully completed on Nov. 18, 1942.

The information in this article was furnished by the Veterinary Division, Office of The Surgeon General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

During the course of their research, they found that disintegration of infected egg-yolk sacs could best be accomplished by shaking them in a mechanical shaker in the presence of distilled water, followed by slow freezing of the resultant suspension in an electric cabinet maintained at -20 to -30 C. This method brought about more thorough disintegration of the yolk-sac cells and consequently greater liberation of Rickettsia than previous methods employed. They were able to produce a clear vaccine by extracting the entire yolk-sac suspension (a 10% suspension of infected yolk sac in yolk fluid and saline) with ether, and retaining the so-called yolk-cream layer, which constitutes about one-fifth of the whole suspension. This layer was found to be rich in Rickettsia and its use markedly increased the yield and efficacy of the finished vaccine.

As early as 1941, when several thousand cases of equine encephalomyelitis occurred in civilians, the Surgeon General recognized the serious military potential of this disease and directed that attention be given to developing a method of prophylaxis. By May 29, 1944, the Army Veterinary Laboratory was producing equine encephalomyelitis vaccine of chicken-embryo origin for human use according to a new technique of two-stage centrifugation. The vaccine contained only about one-tenth of the inert material found in the crude horse vaccine. The laboratory now keeps about 18,000 doses on hand, enough to inoculate exposed persons wherever the disease might occur.

On Feb. 11, 1946, this laboratory was assigned the project of mass production of Japanese B encephalitis vaccine, of chicken-embryo type, for use by the Army of Occupation in Japan. Production methods prac-

tically the same as those used for equine encephalomyelitis vaccine, except for the time and temperature of incubation of the infected embryonated eggs, have been developed and appear to be the solution to problems encountered in manufacture. The current objective is to produce 1,500,000 cc. of vaccine, enough to vaccinate well over 350,000 persons.

The Army Veterinary Laboratory does not test the Japanese B encephalitis vaccine produced for troop use. That work is done in the Division of Virus and Rickettsial Disease of the Army Medical School, under the supervision of medical officers.

Mission to China

Major C. F. Brenner (ISC '35) in an article in *Our Dumb Animals* (April, 1946) outlines briefly the duties of a veterinary liaison officer and the efforts to help the Chinese improve their methods of care and treatment of pack animals.

Before he entered the Veterinary Corps, Dr. Brenner was veterinarian for the Humane Society of Missouri, St. Louis.

Tick-Borne Diseases

Only 9 cases of tick-borne diseases have been reported in the Army during the first six months of 1946. Four of these were Rocky Mountain spotted fever—2 cases at O'Reilly General Hospital, Springfield, Mo., 1 case each at Fort Bragg, N. Car., and Camp Carson, Colo.

The other cases of tick-transmitted diseases were 1 each of relapsing fever, Bullis fever, Colorado tick fever, and tularemia. Medical officers point out that only a small proportion of ticks in nature are infected and capable of transmitting a disease.

A favorite GI method of removing a tick is to hold a lighted cigarette so close to its exposed portion that it gets uncomfortable, loosens its hold, and drops from its victim.—*From News Notes, Office of The Surgeon General, July 12, 1946.*

With Military Government in Korea

Major W. H. Dieterich, V.C., of Fostoria, Ohio, is chief of the Bureau of Veterinary Affairs in the Department of Public Health and Welfare in Korea.

Major Dieterich was awarded the D. V. M. degree at Kansas State College in 1939, having already completed work on a B. S. degree

in agriculture. He practiced at Fostoria, Ohio, until called to service in July, 1940. He served at Fort Jackson, S. Car., Ft. Benning, Ga.; as base veterinarian in New Guinea; as Remount Depot Veterinarian in Australia; and with the Northern Combat Command in Burma. He was then returned to the States to attend the School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Va., and the Civil Affairs Training School at Yale before going to Korea.

Captain W. G. Brooks, V.C., of Jefferson, Texas, is assistant chief, Bureau of Veterinary Affairs, in Korea. He graduated from Texas A. & M. College in 1944, and has been in service since that time.

A Unique Journal of Science

Revue de Pathologie Comparée et D'Hygiène Générale (Review of Comparative Pathology and General Hygiene) is the only journal of its kind published. It was founded in Paris in 1895 by a physician and a veterinarian who seemed to have conceived the sensible idea handed down through the centuries from the Temple of Memphis that doctors of man and animals have much in common in rounding out their knowledge of medicine. The journal has been published without preventable interruptions. It was founded by the late Dr. Ch. Grollet (physician) and the late Dr. L. Lepinay (veterinarian). Following the war, the task fell to their heirs, Drs. Louis-Grollet and Eugene Lepinay, the former serving as editor-in-chief. Current issues, exclusive of advertisements, run about 150 pages. The domestic subscriptions are 300 francs and foreign 450 francs per year.

The technical material consists of selected original articles by leading figures of the two professions and abstracts from many countries, all touching subjects of general or special concern to both human and veterinary medicine in such a way as to show that the two are not as separable as modern civilization has led itself to believe. To the far-seeing editors, medicine as an art was superseding medicine as a biological science. It took centuries for human and veterinary medicine to part company and it will no doubt take years to reunite them (as a science). But the effort is worthwhile.

Proceedings, Eighty-Third Annual Meeting American Veterinary Medical Association Boston—August 18-22, 1946

Business Sessions

First Session, House of Representatives

August 19, 1946

The first session of the House of Representatives of the American Veterinary Medical Association, held in connection with the Eighty-third Annual Meeting at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass., August 19-22, 1946, convened at 9:35 a.m., President James Farquharson presiding.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: The first business session of the House of Representatives of the Eighty-third Annual Meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association is now in order.

The first order of business this morning is the roll call.

The Roll Call

... Executive Secretary Hardenbergh called the states alphabetically, and the delegates or alternates responded. ...

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: Mr. President, there is a quorum present.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: On roll call, it was noted there were one or two instances in which the alternate as well as the delegate responded. In that case, although the alternate may sit in the session, he has no voice in this meeting unless the delegate wants to designate him to speak for him.

Presentation of the minutes of the 1945 business session is the next order of business.

Presentation of Minutes

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I present herewith the official transcript of the 1945 business session of the House of Representatives, as it was published in the October, 1945, issue of the JOURNAL of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Do I hear a motion for the acceptance?

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): I move its acceptance as printed.

DR. WM. M. COFFEE (Ky.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You have heard the motion and it has been seconded. Any questions or discussion? All those in favor signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The minutes of the 1945 business session have been accepted.

We are going to change slightly the order of business, due to the fact that our treasurer has called upon his time and must get away early. We will now have the report of the treasurer. Dr. Lacroix.

Report of Treasurer

... Dr. Lacroix read his report as treasurer ...

DR. W. A. BARNETTE (S. Car.): I would like to ask a question. How are these funds invested?

TREASURER LACROIX: Do you refer to all of the funds?

DR. BARNETTE: Well, bonds, or how are they invested?

TREASURER LACROIX: Invested in bonds. That is shown in the complete report. Of the 2 1/2 per cent interest-bearing U. S. Treasury bonds of 1970-65, we have \$36,000. That is cost. We have U. S. Treasury bonds 1972-67, investments costing \$25,000. We have U. S. Savings Bonds, series F, investment costing \$8,150. The total of these, which constitutes AVMA funds, is \$69,150.

AVMA special fund No. 2, invested in 2 1/2 per cent U. S. Treasury bonds, 1970-65, \$5,000. The Salmon Memorial fund of \$4,000 invested in 2 1/2 U. S. Treasury bonds, 1970-65, brings a total of \$78,150 invested in government bonds.

Does that cover the question, Dr. Barnette?

DR. BARNETTE: That does.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Are there any other questions?

DR. C. R. CURTIS (Wis.): I will move the acceptance of the treasurer's report, if it is in order.

DR. I. S. McADORY (Ala.): I second it.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Acceptance of the treasurer's report has been moved and seconded. Any discussion or questions? Hearing none, all those in favor of the acceptance of this report vote by the usual sign; those opposed. The treasurer's report has been accepted.

Dr. Lacroix, before you leave the room, would you care to give an informal report on the Research Fund?

TREASURER LACROIX: It is intended that at the general session on Tuesday, tomorrow, the first announcement regarding our activity will be made,—a brief presentation. I am happy to report as best I can and without facts and figures as of today. We don't know, for example, what the total revenue is. Mail is coming in at the office in Chicago with each carrier. We expect to have a telegraphic report on that tonight. So that by tomorrow we can give you the total receipts as of today.

The reports we make generally are exclusive of funds that were solicited and received as contributions from the firms and are composed of funds subscribed by individual veterinarians, the only exception being in a few instances where individuals other than veterinarians have made individual contributions. That amount is negligible.

I was in the office on Wednesday afternoon and at that date we had \$47,264.46. I didn't bother to ask about the forty-six cents. There is expense in clearing some checks and various things happen, as you may imagine, so that the

Financial Report—J. V. Lacroix, Treasurer

CASH RECEIPTS

July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946

A.V.M.A. Fund (one-half of dues and miscellaneous)	\$ 37,812.08
A.V.M.A. JOURNAL (advertising, subscriptions and one-half of dues)	81,299.21
Research Journal (advertising and subscriptions)	6,806.71
A.V.M.A. Special Fund No. 2 (interest on bonds)	125.00
Salmon Memorial Fund (interest on bonds)	100.00
A.V.M.A. Research Fund (contributions)	41,472.31
Total receipts	\$167,615.31
Less—Cash disbursements	109,768.09
Excess of cash receipts over cash disbursements	\$ 57,847.22

CASH DISBURSEMENTS

July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946

A.V.M.A. Fund (not including purchase of U. S. Treasury bond and transfer of funds to Central National Bank, Special Account)	\$ 39,137.23
A.V.M.A. JOURNAL	65,090.05
Research Journal	5,305.56
A.V.M.A. Special Fund No. 2 (International Veterinary Congress Prize)	125.00
A.V.M.A. Research Fund	110.25
Total disbursements	\$109,768.09

BALANCE SHEET

June 30, 1946

NET WORTH

A.V.M.A. Fund	\$ 74,193.41
Journal Fund	45,588.91
A.V.M.A. Special Fund No. 2	5,000.00
Salmon Memorial Fund	4,850.60
A.V.M.A. Research Fund	42,362.06
TOTAL NET WORTH	\$171,994.98

COMPARISON OF FUNDS

June 30, 1946 and June 30, 1945

	June 30		Increase (Decrease)
	1946	1945	
A.V.M.A. Fund	\$ 74,193.41	\$ 75,518.56	\$ 1,325.15
Journal Fund	45,588.91	27,878.60	17,710.31
A.V.M.A. Special Fund No. 2	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Salmon Memorial Fund	4,850.60	4,750.60	100.00
A.V.M.A. Research Fund	42,362.06	1,000.00	41,362.06
TOTAL	\$171,994.98	\$114,147.76	\$ 57,847.22

amount is never even. We think we have now passed the \$50,000 mark.

We have an exhibit at this meeting which was prepared at Cornell University under the direction of Dr. Hagan. It is on the foyer wall opposite the ballroom, just off the technical exhibit. It is an interesting presentation.

Your committee would greatly appreciate any help that you might see fit to give us individually in your contacts with men in your respective states to help us actually raise money here. That is the purpose. We didn't have this rather expensive exhibit prepared just for the sake of art. We hope that we can go away from Boston with a substantial increase in the contributions and, I repeat, we shall very much appreciate any efforts you may expend with the men in your respective states that will result in an appreciation of this fund.

If there are any questions regarding any part of this which I can answer, I shall be glad to do so.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Are there any questions regarding the Research Fund? This report, of course, is just for your information.

DR. W. A. BARNETTE (S. Car.): I move the report be received as information.

DR. I. S. McADORY (Ala.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Moved and seconded that the report be received as information. Any discussion? All those in favor signify by the usual sign; those opposed. This report is received as information.

The next order of business is the report of the Executive Board by its chairman, Dr. Hastings.

Report of Executive Board

DR. C. C. HASTINGS: This part of the report is for information only.

APPOINTMENTS TO RESEARCH COUNCIL

In the first place, the appointments to the Research Council: As you probably know, there are 15 members of the Research Council. They are appointed for a period of three years; five members are appointed each year. Appointments are made by the Board of Governors and approved by the Executive Board. Those appointments were approved yesterday by the Executive Board, and I will give you their names. The different divisions of veterinary medicine are represented on this Council. These men that are appointed represent certain divisions of veterinary medicine:

Anatomy and Histology—L. E. St. Clair, Illinois (formerly of Iowa)
Small Animal Medicine—C. P. Zepp, New York
Small Animal Surgery—C. F. Schlotthauer, Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn.
Veterinary Hygiene—Andrew L. MacNabb, Ontario
Virus Diseases—R. A. Kelser, Pennsylvania
Those are the new appointments to the Research Council.

MEMBERSHIP MATTERS

In membership matters, it was voted to accept the resignation of 22 members who resigned during the year for various reasons. Some gave no reason at all, but there were 22 members who resigned and their resignations were accepted.

It was voted that the names of 297 delinquents be removed from the membership roll, subject to a final notice. Those members are removed from the membership roll at the end of two years by action of the Executive Board.

PULLORUM DISEASE CONTROL AS AFFECTED BY POSTAL REGULATIONS

Dr. Miller of Colorado, who is a delegate from the Colorado constituent association, appeared before the Board to discuss the shipment of diseased baby chicks by mail. The postal authorities do not permit inspection of chicks when they are shipped by mail, because U. S. mail is not classed as a common carrier. That problem was discussed by the Executive Board, and a subcommittee was appointed to investigate and see what could be done, with the object in view of seeking a hearing with the postal authorities, after contacting poultry men and other people who are interested in the problem. That is for your information.

That is all the report of the Executive Board.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: This report has been given to you simply for your information. It does not require any action on your part. Are there any questions?

DR. D. COUGHLIN (Tenn.): On this question of delinquent members, isn't there some way we can get those names out to some of the various members, so that we can urge those people to pay up, keep in good standing? Couldn't word be sent out to the secretary of the state organization and some one of us contact the various members and make it a point to see what we could do about that?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: That is taken care of in the central office. For your information, I will let Dr. Hardenbergh answer that question.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH:

We are in entire agreement on that matter, Dr. Coughlin, in following up delinquents. As I explained to the Board, we have at this meeting transcribed on 3 by 5 cards the names of all members of the association and segregated them according to the dues status in each state. We had to bring that list with us in order to check membership in case of a ballot election for any officers tomorrow. After this meeting is over, all of those cards on delinquent members will be sent back to the resident AVMA secretary for his information, together with a letter, hoping that he will be willing to contact some of these men and see if they don't want to return to good standing.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Does that answer your question?

DR. COUGHLIN: Yes, sir.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: Also, from the central office they will be given a final notice, Dr. Coughlin.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: The next order of business is proposed amendments to the Constitution and Administrative By-Laws. Dr. Hastings!

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS

DR. HASTINGS: These proposed amendments were discussed yesterday by the Executive Board. You have those before you in printed form.

Proposal No. 1: "The purpose of this proposal is to permit the outgoing president to serve as an *ex officio* member of the Executive Board for one additional year, replacing the present member-at-large, and thus retaining the present number of Board members (13). If this purpose is to be effected, the following several changes in the By-Laws must be made."

You probably remember these were presented last year and they are brought up this year for final disposal.

It was the recommendation of the Executive

Board that Proposal No. 1 as printed be adopted by the House of Representatives.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): I move we approve the action of the Executive Board.

DR. D. COUGHLIN (Tenn.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved and seconded that Proposal No. 1 be adopted. Is there any discussion?

DR. E. A. GRIST (Texas): Just a point of information. This replaces the member-at-large. Is that true?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: That is right.

DR. GRIST: I don't know how the rest of the group feel, but I think when we get rid of a president we ought to run him off. We have had him as president-elect one year, and he was influenced enough by the incoming president. I think, for the benefit and health of the Association, we should wash him out, bid him farewell and good luck. (Laughter.)

DR. HUGH HURST (Utah): I feel quite the contrary. This man has had a lot of good experience; it has cost us a lot. He can still be of much greater service. I think he should be retained for that extra year.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Is there any other discussion on this matter?

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): I agree with the last speaker.

... The question was called for ...

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: All those in favor of the adoption of Proposed Amendment No. 1 will signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The "ayes" have it.

DR. HASTINGS: Proposal No. 2: "The purpose of this proposal is to permit the incorporation of Mexico, the West Indies, and the Panama Canal Zone into Zone 3 of the official apportionment map of areas for AVMA conventions."

You know, there are different areas in the United States where meetings are held; you are familiar with that. That incorporates these areas into Zone 3.

It is the recommendation of the Executive Board that this proposed amendment be adopted.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): I move that the proposal be adopted.

DR. I. S. MCADORY (Ala.): Second it.

DR. R. A. HENDERSHOTT (N. J.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved and seconded that Proposal 2 be adopted. Is there any discussion to this proposed amendment?

DR. E. A. GRIST (Texas): That takes in about half of the world, doesn't it? (Laughter.) Puerto Rico is in that zone now, isn't it?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: That is right.

DR. HASTINGS: I might explain that just a little bit. These areas have associations. Their associations are constituent associations of the AVMA but they have not been incorporated in any area where a meeting might be held. That is true, is it not?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: That is right.

DR. HASTINGS: That is the only change. There really isn't anything that affects any of the associations in any way, any more than if we want to go to Mexico City to hold a meeting, we can do so. Right now we could not because these places are not included.

... The question was called for ...

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: No more discussion? All those in favor of the adoption of Proposal No. 2 will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. Proposal No. 2 has been adopted.

DR. HASTINGS: Proposal No. 3: "The purpose of this proposal is to integrate membership in constituent associations (state, provincial, terri-

torial, and other veterinary associations affiliated with the AVMA) with AVMA membership. If this purpose is to be effected, the following several changes in the Constitution and Administrative By-Laws are necessary."

That proposal was offered last year and is here for final disposal this year, for deferment or otherwise. There seems to be some misunderstanding. Some people have not entirely made up their minds on this. It was up for quite a long discussion in the Executive Board yesterday.

The Executive Board recommends to the House that final action on this proposal be deferred for one year, until these constituent associations have time to think it over, until the House of Representatives have time to think it over, and the Executive Board will make up its mind as to what it wants to do. That is the recommendation of the Executive Board, that final action be deferred until next year.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): Is it open for discussion?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Yes, it is open for discussion.

DR. HUSMAN: I can't see where this would benefit the association much. Down in our country, we still have a few feuds. I know of some associations where I can recall very well some years ago one of the big men in the AVMA was forced out. He, in turn, to get even, went back to a state association and forced a few men out there. There would be some dissension on both sides. We still have a situation, I know, in one of the states, which hasn't been corrected, where there are at least 25 per cent of the veterinarians who do not belong to the state association and many of them are members of the AVMA. They might have some good reason for not joining.

In the National Association of Federal Veterinarians, when a man retires, he is given an associate membership. I notice the words "associate membership" are used for foreign countries, but it says nothing about the National Association of Federal Veterinarians.

Going a little farther, if I were old enough to retire and I wanted to drop my membership in that state association, I would automatically be thrown out of the AVMA, and I might want to keep up with the AVMA, still hold my membership there, in order to get the JOURNAL and see what is going on in the veterinary profession. That is all I would be interested in.

Supposing our state associations adopt the same policy that the National Association of Federal Veterinarians has and they create an associate membership, which no longer requires them to pay dues, would they still be considered members of a state association? Those are points I would like to bring out.

Basically, I believe if we check back and forth with the different associations, it is going to take a considerable amount of clerical help in the main office. I happen to have connections with one organization that requires checking of a like manner, and I know what difficulty we have in that.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Your supposition that men will lose their membership in the state association is incorrect. On this proposed amendment, this is not retroactive. This is after the states become integrated and associated; that would require membership in the state association before membership in the national. In other words, it is not retroactive to present conditions.

DR. HUSMAN: When this amendment passes, if a state declines to adopt it, then those men living in that state are still eligible for membership in the AVMA, regardless?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: Yes.

DR. HADLEIGH MARSH (Mont.): I would like to make a motion but explain it first. I do not

see, and all of us do not see, where the national association would gain much by this change in the Constitution. I think we might lose. One feature which appeals to me is, in a state association or local association, for some reason, certain men might not be considered eligible, and it might not be desirable to join the state association. I think the American Veterinary Medical Association should not make any distinction on that basis. Any veterinarian in the United States should be eligible for this association; that is, if he fulfills the requirements for membership.

Therefore, I would like to move, instead of deferring action on this, that this amendment be not passed.

DR. E. A. GRIST (Texas): Second the motion.

DR. R. C. SNYDER (Pa.): May I answer the gentleman who just spoke in reference to this proposed amendment? In Pennsylvania, we have a lot of difficulty over one of the sources you brought up. If I understood you correctly, you said there are men locally, men in the state, who may not want to belong to those organizations but still would belong to the AVMA.

We have men in our state who belong to the AVMA, and from an ethical standpoint, they could not belong to their local or state association.

We, as members of the AVMA, should be the cream of the crop of the profession, and should, from an ethical standpoint, stand for the top of everything. If we are going to accept men into the AVMA who cannot belong to their local or state associations, we are degrading our organization, our national organization. That is the case in our state, and I know it holds good in other areas.

I propose that our laws be very stringent, that we accept only the best. If a man can't belong to his state and local organizations, then there must be something wrong, and he should not be able to belong to his national association.

I say that this proposal as it now reads will give the new Committee on the Enforcement of Ethics of the AVMA something to go to bat with and will give them the cooperation they need with the state organizations, to see that this is a better organization than it has been in the past.

DR. MARSH: Mr. Chairman, may I explain that what I had in mind was not that these men did not want to belong to their state associations, but I can foresee there will be groups of men that the state associations may not accept, that should be eligible for membership in the AVMA.

DR. SNYDER: May I ask a question just for information, as to why those men would not be accepted in their state associations? Can you give us a reason?

DR. MARSH: That could be due to prejudice of one kind or another, local prejudice, racial prejudice, or something of that kind. I don't think the national association should limit the opportunity.

DR. SNYDER: Now that you mention the term "racial," I can understand that point, but in every other respect I don't see any reason.

DR. MARSH: May I ask a question? Are the AVMA standards for membership lower than your state association?

DR. SNYDER: We have members in our state who can't belong to our state association and can't belong to the local association because (let's put the cards on the table) of their unethical advertising, and yet they are members of the AVMA at the present time.

If this proposal goes through, along with your Enforcement Committee on Ethics, the special committee which you appointed last year, then you will have something with which to work.

I think this helps that committee, helps the organization.

DR. MARSH: Locally, our code of ethics is based on the AVMA Code of Ethics, and I think that is usually the case.

DR. SNYDER: So is ours, now.

DR. MARSH: There shouldn't be any distinction on that basis.

DR. C. P. ZEPP (N. Y.): I was not too much in accord with the recommendation to lay it on the table, although it has been acted on by the Board, published and thought through; but in New York State we have had a similar set-up since about 1938 in our state organization functioning with about 220 members, yet we had a much larger number in the AVMA. If this is retroactive to both the state and the AVMA, that each local organization becomes an integral part of the state organization, in fact, each local organization elects its members to the Executive Board and they become an active part—it is surprising the interest our veterinarians of New York State took in their organization, due to this set-up. We increased our membership to about 550 from 220.

The reason I think we, in New York State, would like to have this function is that we have, at the present time, men who are unethical, who are not representing our profession or giving our profession any standard whatever, yet they are members of the AVMA and they cannot become members of our local or state associations.

I dare say it is not due to racial prejudice or anything of that sort. I think any group of men in a local association who will pick on that are just making a mistake. It is due to the fact that they are not men who are a credit to us. Veterinarians want to be members of the AVMA, and they like to be members of the state association, but if we had some such set-up as this, I think we would get those men. By getting them, they would improve the character of their practice as well.

I, for one, certainly think this thing should not be voted down, because you will get from the various states much more interest in your national organization if each state association is an integral part of the AVMA.

The reason why these men are in the AVMA and not the local, the AVMA does not know the man, and it is not hard for any veterinarian to get two members to sign his application, but it is a difficult job for the local man to put in a protest against that individual if he is not desirable and fight it through the channels that are necessary in the national organization.

I, for one, certainly would like to see this thing carried out. It is set up in the A.M.A., and I think our national organization should be working under that set-up. I, for one, don't like to see it dropped, at least without further study.

DR. D. COUGHLIN (Tenn.): I am not in favor of this proposal because it has always looked like sort of a punitive measure. However, I would like to see defeated the motion that is before the house for the simple reason I think we should give the thing more study. I believe it needs some study to see just exactly what we can do.

DR. E. A. GRIST (Texas): I think we are all in the same boat, and the suggestion for tabling it was probably sound. We were sent here uninstructed on what to do with this measure, but I do think it affects us in Texas a great deal, for several reasons. We have about 421 members in the AVMA and, roughly, about 200 in the state association. So we have less than 50 per cent in our state association. We feel somewhat that this would be compelling a lot of individuals in our state to join that are good, sound members. They are engaged in other walks of life, and not

necessarily in practice. They don't look to the state association as one that gives them any specific benefit. There are lots of Bureau employees, and so forth, that can't find time to attend state association affairs, but they are deeply interested in joining the AVMA.

We appreciate the gesture of whoever dreamed up this idea because it would materially assist us but, at the same time, we feel that it would jeopardize the wonderful progress we have made in the AVMA thus far, because out of the 200-odd members we don't have in the state association, I am afraid we would lose a big portion of those to the AVMA by the time it got down into the state association.

COL. SETH C. DILDINE (Army): I would like to know, if this proposal should be adopted, what effect that would have upon the Army. We have no association, and I question very much if we would be permitted to organize an association in the Army. A few years ago, I believe, all of our members but one belonged to the AVMA. I am just wondering what that would do to us. I question very much if we could form an official association in the Army.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It is true you don't have an official association now, but that is covered here. In case you did have an official association in the future, you would be covered quite similarly to what the Navy and Army are right now in the A.M.A. They have their own groups within the A.M.A., but there is no official Army veterinary group right now. In this proposed amendment that is covered here, "... and the official association of veterinarians of the United States Army which have or may hereafter become organized in conformity with the general plan of the American Veterinary Medical Association."

COL. DILDINE: Then, if we don't have an organization, our members can still join the AVMA?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Yes, absolutely.

DR. L. R. VAWTER (Nev.): Just before I left, two of our older members voiced objection to this amendment, for the very reason they will probably leave the state and retire to another state where the membership dues are quite high. They do not expect to be active. They have been in this association about thirty years. What would be their status? As I understand it, they would be dropped automatically. Can we afford to do that?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It is not retroactive, Dr. Vawter, in that case. They could still maintain their membership.

DR. VAWTER: Provided they moved and did not join the state association?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: That is right. If they had been members before, it wouldn't affect them, I don't believe. It would not affect that type of member.

DR. VAWTER: That is the point they wanted clarified. That was my instruction.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: The fact they had been members in that state and the national association, and then moved, that does not require them to become members in that other state or leave the AVMA, because this is not retroactive.

DR. R. A. HENDERSHOTT (N. J.): I have heard you make the statement repeatedly that this is not retroactive, but I see nothing in here to that effect. Do you find it, John?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: I haven't my finger on the exact word, but I know in the discussion of this last year it was made very plain that you can't do anything after a man once becomes a member of this association; you cannot kick him out on account of the adoption of some new membership system. I do want to say, again, that this would not take effect in any constituent association—and that includes state and provincial associations; it includes the Army

Veterinarians; it includes the National Association of Federal Veterinarians—until after that particular association had indicated it wanted to operate on this basis.

If you recall, when the House of Representatives was formed, it was based upon the affiliation of state, provincial, and other associations with the American Veterinary Medical Association. There was a period of three or four years before all of the state associations affiliated. It might be that it would take a period of ten years before all of our state associations would decide to go along on this membership system.

It is clearly provided here, I think, that it must be adopted by the constituent association as a system before it would operate. So, no present member of the AVMA would lose his membership on account of the proposed amendment.

I am not trying to impose any opinion on it; I am merely trying to state the fact that it isn't going to affect the membership of any present member of the AVMA, even though he moves and drops his membership in a state association or provincial association.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): Dr. Hardenbergh, suppose a state approves this; can they take no action against those men? Those men who are members of the AVMA would remain members of the AVMA, regardless of what they did?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: That is right.

DR. A. E. CAMERON: I am not a delegate. May I have permission to discuss this point a minute?

DR. D. COUGHLIN (Tenn.): I move Dr. Cameron be given a chance to discuss the matter.

DR. GUY N. WELCH (Vt.): Second it.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You have heard the motion, that Dr. Cameron, who is not a delegate, be given a chance to discuss this proposed amendment. All those in favor signify by the usual sign; those opposed. It is carried.

DR. A. E. CAMERON: Mr. President and Gentlemen: There is no provision in this amendment for any unaffiliated members. I would point out that the American Veterinary Medical Association is an international association. In Canada, which I represent on the Executive Board, the provincial associations are constitutional bodies which have legal strength. They administer the Veterinary Practice Act. A man may not practice unless he is a member of the provincial association. It is the governing body.

On the other hand, there are some hundreds of men who belong to the federal service, who are transferred all over the country. They may or may not be members of a provincial association. The fees, in some cases, are quite high. At the moment, I don't think they even have a national association. So, I would submit that in those circumstances there should be provision for unaffiliated members.

I am of the opinion, as that proposal stands now, a member of the United States Army, for example, if he were not a member of an association, could not join.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Yes.

DR. A. E. CAMERON: There is no provision. If they form an association, then they would be able to join. There are many things in that proposal which should be carefully gone over and rewritten. I needn't enter into them now, but I would strongly support its being delayed for one year for reconsideration.

DR. JOHN H. COLLINS (D. C.): I realize we have a motion before the body to vote this down. I believe that is right. Dr. Marsh made the motion, I believe. The representative from Texas, I believe, said he came here uninstructed on this proposal. I suppose most of us did, since the preprints were late coming out. It is my

opinion that we vote negatively on Dr. Marsh's motion and abide by Dr. Hastings' suggestion to postpone it for one year, so we can get it thoroughly discussed in our local associations.

DR. L. R. VAWTER (Nev.): Might we not save time if we could do it constitutionally by rewording the amendment at this meeting and clarifying some of the points that have been brought up, by taking out some of the objections which seem to be misunderstood?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It would still have to lay on the table a year. That would be too big a job at this meeting. In the meantime, that can be done, but we couldn't do it at this meeting, Dr. Vawter.

As chairman, I don't want to influence your vote at all on this matter, but this is nothing more than a forward step that all other associations have preceded us in. It starts with unity in the state, builds them up, and builds up the national association. There possibly are many things here that should be ironed out. I simply present that to you. You have heard the motion. It has been seconded.

DR. COUGHLIN: What is the motion?

DR. MARSH: I moved that the amendment be not passed.

DR. R. A. MERRILL (Minn.): It seems to me we have had quite a discussion. I thought we had ample opportunity for this to be taken up in the state associations. We considered it quite extensively in Minnesota. As far as I could gather, the consensus there was very favorable for it. I think the members there were in favor of that move. I am surprised there is as much dissension here as there seems to be. I can't understand it. I was instructed to vote for this.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: I think there has been some misunderstanding. It has been possibly the fault of myself or some of the other officers of the AVMA in not carrying this information to your various state organizations, but it has been proposed for over a year now, and you have had some time to look it over.

The motion is before the house. All those in favor of this motion will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The motion is defeated.

DR. R. A. HENDERSHOTT (N. J.): Mr. Chairman, I would like to move that action on this Proposal 3 be deferred for a year and that, during that year, we have some correction of the wording of the proposal to incorporate in it the changes that this body has stated they think should be made. There ought to be some clarification of it so that we have a clear idea of what the proposal includes and a statement to the effect that it will not be retroactive, and these various dissensions we have had here be eliminated.

DR. I. S. McADORY (Ala.): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Since thinking over your motion, Dr. Hendershott, as far as the statement being retroactive, legally it can't become retroactive. I think that is, possibly, unnecessary, but that can be placed in there if you want.

Any discussion on this motion?

DR. D. COUGHLIN (Tenn.): Mr. Chairman, if that is delayed and this rewording takes place, it will take another couple of years. We can't act on it next year, can we? If there is new wording, it will still take two years before it is adopted.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Yes, it will have to be resubmitted at the next annual meeting.

DR. HASTINGS: It will have to be resubmitted at this meeting and acted on next year.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: We could do that, but we won't have time.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: It can be published in three successive issues of the JOURNAL.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It would be impossible to change it at this meeting and act on it at the next session. Possibly it would be done hastily. There are these corrections to be made. To quote Article XIII, Section 3:

"Excepting sections affecting the corporate officers provided in the constitution, the administrative by-laws may be permanently amended at any annual session by submitting in writing, notice thereof to all the membership 90 days prior to the annual session at which final action is to be taken. Publication of proposed amendments in three consecutive issues of the JOURNAL shall be regarded as due notification to the members."

So that can be done in the JOURNAL and action taken on this at the next annual session. Any other questions?

DR. S. D. MERRILL (Me.): Since this is not retroactive, I think we should bear in mind that it will not correct one condition for which it was proposed, and that is bringing corrective pressure to bear on unethical practices. That should be another factor incorporated in the rewording. So that if it balances one way, it surely will balance the other.

DR. R. A. HENDERSHOTT (N. J.): It seems to me we have our own national Code of Ethics, and I don't see any reason why, if anyone in any of the constituent states is violating the Code of Ethics, that cannot be made an order of business and brought before the association without having to clear through the local association. I don't see that this in any way affects the chances with one of the members violating the Code of Ethics.

I can see where later on it is going to be a help to the Committee on the Code of Ethics, but I don't see that we lose anything as far as applying our own Code of Ethics and penalizing any of our members who violate the Code of Ethics.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You mean from the standpoint of the national association?

DR. HENDERSHOTT: That is right.

... The question was called for.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: All those in favor please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The "ayes" have it.

DR. HASTINGS: This proposal is to be presented to this meeting for final action a year hence. "Proposals to amend Administrative By-Laws for submission only at Eighty-third Annual Meeting." I will read the purpose.

"The purpose of Proposal No. 1 is to clarify the method of appointment of councils and committees so that this may be done by the Executive Board or other governing bodies of the association, if desired."

There is a companion proposal, No. 2. The reason for this change, there was some question raised about the legality of the Executive Board appointing the Executive Committee of the Council on Education. Personally, I don't believe there was any question about the legality of it, but if this amendment is adopted, there would be no question about it at all. I don't think there is anything controversial about it. I think it is very well agreed that it is a good proposal. I don't think anybody questions it. It is only a matter of form. You all have a copy of it.

This proposed amendment requires no action at this meeting. It is only for information. It lays on the table for one year. It will be up for final disposal at the meeting next year. It might be well for you to search it out and study it, know what it means, what it intends to do.

The members of the Research Council are appointed by the Board of Governors, approved by the Executive Board, and the members of the Executive Committee of the Council on Education

are appointed by the Executive Board. This amendment clarifies those appointments. It requires no action.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: This is simply submitted to you for action next year. Are there any questions?

The next order of business, Proposals for Honorary Membership. This matter can be dismissed since there has been no application received this year for Honorary Membership.

Next on the agenda we will have the report of the Executive Secretary, Dr. Hardenbergh.

Report of the Executive Secretary

To the Members of the Executive Board and House of Representatives:

The following report covers the period from August 1, 1945, to July 31, 1946, inclusive.

I. MEMBERSHIP

On August 1, 1945, the official membership was 8,691. During the year 641 applicants were admitted and 29 delinquents returned to good standing, making a gross increase of 670. During the same period, 386 members have been lost for various reasons, leaving a net increase of 284 as shown in the following recapitulation:

Total as of August 1, 1945.....	8,691
Applicants admitted	641
Returned to good standing.....	29
	<hr/>
	9,361

Lost by death	67
Lost by resignation	22
Lost by delinquency.....	297
	<hr/>
	— 386

Membership as of August 1, 1946.....	8,975
Membership as of August 1, 1945.....	8,691
	<hr/>
	284

Gain for the year 284
Of the 641 membership applications listed since the last report, 472 or 74 per cent were from student chapter graduates in accredited colleges, and the remainder were applications from other graduate veterinarians from all parts of the world.

Honor Roll.—The name of Dr. Charles H. Higgins of Pearl River, New York, is added this year to the list of those members who have been in continuous good standing for fifty years. Dr. Higgins received his veterinary degree from McGill University in 1896 and was admitted to the AVMA the same year. The complete list of honor roll members now numbers eleven as follows:

- H. P. Eves (UP '87), Wilmington, Del., admitted in 1889.
- J. W. Connaway (CVC '90), Columbia, Mo., admitted in 1890.
- E. B. Ackerman (AMER '91), Huntington, L. I., admitted in 1891.
- N. S. Mayo (CVC '89), Highland Park, Ill., admitted in 1891.
- Charles R. Borden (AMER '92), Taunton, Mass., admitted in 1892.
- William H. Dodge (AMER '92), Leominster, Mass., admitted in 1892.
- John B. Hopper (AMER '92), Ridgewood, N. J., admitted in 1892.
- Bernhard P. Wende (ONT '92), Buffalo, N. Y., admitted in 1892.
- L. A. Merillat (ONT '88), Chicago, Ill., admitted in 1893.
- Paul Fischer (OSU '92), Lakeland, Fla., admitted in 1895.
- Charles H. Higgins (MCG '96), Pearl River, N. Y., admitted in 1896.

The adding of members to the honor roll after fifty years of good standing, and then carrying them as life members, thereafter, with all privileges, including journal subscription without pay-

ment of dues, is a custom not presently covered by the by-laws. The question has been raised as to whether or not the fifty-year requirement is too severe considering the probabilities of attainment of such a record, except in rare instances. If faithful and prolonged support of the association is to be rewarded, the prospect of receiving such recognition should, perhaps, be made more attainable. This matter is to be considered by the Executive Board at this session and any resulting recommendation will be submitted to the House for action.

Deaths.—From August 1, 1945, to July 31, 1946, the names of 67 deceased members have been reported to the central office. They are:

Ahlers, F. R.	Larson, Kenneth E.
Ball, Leroy C.	Lowe, J. Payne
Banks, Robert C.	McGarry, John A.
Bertz, W. W.	Martin, D. C.
Bowker, G. W.	Mason, James K.
Brown, B. A.	Meyer, E. H.
Burns, Albert H.	Miller, Fred W.
Caslick, E. A.	Moon, S. B.
Church, Dwight S.	Motteler, George F.
Cleaver, Fred E.	Mundhenk, R. L.
Clement, C. B.	Page, E. R.
Cox, Edward B.	Prescho, Russell F.
Cox, Harry B.	Price, S. R.
Criswell, Edward D.	Ravenel, Mazyck P.
Donnell, Lloyd	Renfrow, Charles
Dragoo, James A.	Riegel, R. C.
Egan, William F.	Robertson, Duncan M.
Emick, G. C.	Rowe, Hansford H.
Englerth, Leo S.	Ryan, Edward T.
Faulder, E. T.	Saxton, B. H.
Fretz, W. J.	Shepard, Harry
Friedline, Lloyd M.	Shipley, Trajan A.
Hanson, W. L.	Smith, Walter F.
Hayes, John J.	Taylor, R. V.
Hays, Mack	Ward, A. R.
Heath, L. M.	Wadsworth, Samuel F.
Heninger, Fenton C.	Warnock, W. W.
Hinkle, R. B.	Watson, Carr W.
Hover, E. V.	Watson, Edward J.
Ide, A. H.	Webb, G. C.
Jackson, Roy E.	Whittlesey, J. M.
Kaboli, Van S.	Winstanley, J. H.
Kahl, Bernard D.	Zickefoose, E. E.
Laird, William W.	

Resignations.—The resignations of 22 members have been received during the past year and accepted by the Executive Board at this session. Ten of these were because of retirement, four because of change in their type of work, one on account of dissatisfaction with the standards of the association, and seven gave no reason.

Distribution of Membership.—The accompanying table shows the membership by geographical divisions. Thirty-four states, Canada, South America, and foreign countries show net gains during the year. Fourteen states show a loss. The changes can be attributed partially to shifts of veterinary military personnel as well as to actual gains or losses in members in the various categories.

PAYMENT OF DUES AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERSHIP

	Paid 1946	Paid 1945	Paid 1944	Total	Gain (+) or Loss (-)
Alabama	116	17	15	148	+11
Arizona	27	5	1	33	+1
Arkansas	33	5	5	43	—4
California	618	26	16	660	+42
Colorado	146	10	8	164	+25
Connecticut	96	2	3	101	+13
Delaware	23	1	2	26	—2
Dist. of Columbia	53	4	1	58	+10
Florida	114	9	7	130	+3

	Paid 1946	Paid 1945	Paid 1944	Total	Gain (+) or Loss (-)
Georgia	115	15	11	141	+2
Idaho	48	1	..	49	+9
Illinois	470	33	19	522	+10
Indiana	273	17	22	312	-9
Iowa	437	26	24	487	+42
Kansas	238	10	23	271	-8
Kentucky	83	4	7	94	+1
Louisiana	56	8	4	68	-2
Maine	40	4	4	48	-1
Maryland	111	8	2	121	-7
Massachusetts	154	9	3	166	+20
Michigan	283	12	18	313	+13
Minnesota	239	10	12	261	+23
Mississippi	38	1	4	43	-10
Missouri	219	15	18	252	+11
Montana	45	3	..	48	+1
Nebraska	145	11	6	162	+23
Nevada	21	..	1	22	+1
New Hampshire	31	3	..	34	+4
New Jersey	206	12	7	225	+31
New Mexico	31	2	2	35	+5
New York	546	32	19	597	+74
North Carolina	92	9	13	114	+3
North Dakota	42	1	6	49	.....
Ohio	473	30	31	534	+32
Oklahoma	85	8	8	101	-8
Oregon	110	7	1	118	+51
Pennsylvania	363	12	15	390	+18
Rhode Island	16	..	..	16	+5
South Carolina	43	8	2	53	-10
South Dakota	65	1	2	68	+14
Tennessee	67	5	4	76	-8
Texas	316	27	26	369	-6
Utah	43	2	3	48	-3
Vermont	40	..	1	41	+5
Virginia	121	7	8	136	+5
Washington	193	15	11	219	+9
West Virginia	33	4	..	37	+4
Wisconsin	222	8	7	237	-2
Wyoming	35	4	..	39	+10
Subtotal	7,414	463	402	8,279	+453
Possessions	23	7	..	30	-1
Canada	171	13	11	195	+10
Mexico	14	2	6	22	..
South America	56	9	3	68	+15
Foreign	29	2	..	31	+4
A.P.O.	33	17	19	69	-151
Honorary	41	..	..	41	..
Special Cases	11	..	..	11	+5
Miscellaneous*	229	..	..	229	-69
Subtotal	607	50	39	696	-169
Grand Total	8,021	513	441	8,975	+284

*Made up of members requesting suspension for duration, 46; addresses unknown, 146; members receiving AJVR instead of AVMA Journal, 1; others, 6; total, 229.

I. FINANCES

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946, the secretary's office transmitted total receipts of \$126,143.00 to the Association's depository banks. During the same period, expenditures of \$109,768.09 were vouchers for payment, leaving a surplus of income over disbursements (purchases added to the Association's assets) of \$16,374.91. The foregoing figure of receipts does not include the sum of \$41,472.31 which was contributed to the Research Fund and deposited in a separate account and is not properly a part of the Association's assets for general operations.

The treasurer's report, which will be found elsewhere in the proceedings, shows a breakdown of receipts and disbursements and the Association's net worth. The net worth or total assets, not counting the Research Fund, have increased about \$16,000.00 during the past year; the net

worth rose during the past ten years from \$44,722.45 in 1937 to \$129,632.92, or a total increase of \$84,910.47.

The principal sources of income, as in the past, were from advertising in the official JOURNAL and from membership fees and dues. The receipts exceeded budget estimates by about \$16,000.00.

Total expenditures for the year exceeded budget estimates by about \$6,000.00. Most of this is accounted for by greatly increased printing costs of the Association's publications which will be discussed later, and by the expenses of the campaign to raise a sizable fund for research, an item which was not anticipated when last year's budget was adopted. It should be of interest to the members and other veterinarians who are contributing to the Research Fund that the AVMA is underwriting all expenses incident to the fund-raising drive and that, consequently, every dollar contributed by these individuals is going into the support of research and not for overhead. This bearing of expense by the Association is in addition to the \$2,500 contribution which was appropriated from AVMA funds last year for the Research Fund.

The budget for the fiscal year 1946-47 appears elsewhere in these proceedings.

III. PUBLICATIONS

The circulation of the monthly JOURNAL is now in excess of 10,000 and is growing steadily, because of the growth not only in membership, but in subscribers also. Two serious problems face the Association's publications for an indefinite period. Even though the government quotas on our use of paper were removed during the year, the situation is more serious than ever and shows no promise of improvement, because the demand for paper stocks of all kinds has increased tremendously during the year. Like many other publishers, we are faced with the necessity of printing a larger journal to accommodate the increasing amount of material submitted, both of an editorial and advertising nature.

Secondly, the labor situation in our present printing plants threatens to be badly disrupted again this fall as the unions have already served notice of far-reaching demands that will be made in the next few weeks. Published data and advice from our printers about these demands indicates that they are so excessive as to be absolutely unacceptable. Consequently, a severe slowdown if not an actual and extended strike appears inevitable. We are already making an effort to be prepared for this eventuality by finding suitable facilities in plants outside the Chicago area, but the solution is not easy because many other publishers are doing the same thing.

The circulation of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF VETERINARY RESEARCH has also increased markedly during the past year and is now in excess of 3,000 quarterly. This journal is also being sought more and more as a medium of publication for technical papers in veterinary science and related fields. Its standing and importance in the field which it serves were signalized this year by the publication of a series of manuscripts dealing with the secret wartime research on rinderpest (Part 2 of the April 1946 issue) and another series on Newcastle disease (July 1946 issue). The rinderpest publications were by special arrangement with the War Department which subsidized the special Part 2 of the April issue by contracting for enough reprints of it to cover the actual printing costs, this part going to regular subscribers without additional cost.

New Directory for 1947.—Following the customary two-year interval, plans are being made for a new edition of the association's directory

early in 1947. The 1945 edition was the most complete publication of its kind ever issued and preliminary plans for the next directory call for an even better publication. If possible, there will be included next year listings of non-member veterinarians for the first time. During the war, the non-member address records in the AVMA office could not be kept up-to-date, but it is planned to make a complete survey of all graduate veterinarians in the United States and Canada this fall for purposes of directory listings.

Occupational Guidance Leaflets.—“Veterinary Medicine as a Career,” which was prepared by Associate Editor Klussendorf last year, has proved to be the most popular guidance leaflet on veterinary medicine ever issued. The demands for it have been very large and have come from all over the country, including individual requests, and those from government agencies, high school and vocational guidance leaders, preparatory schools and colleges, as well as our own veterinary colleges and individual members. The leaflet has gone through three printings and the total number already distributed exceeds 5,000. The demand for this kind of information reflects something of the interest in veterinary medicine both among ex-servicemen and high school and college graduates, also evidenced by the great numbers of applicants for admission to the accredited veterinary colleges.

IV. PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PUBLICITY

Public relations activities during the year have followed the pattern used for the past few years: releases to news services, farm papers, and livestock journals, and extension editors, and direct mailings to about 1000 local papers, all at regular intervals; also, monthly series of livestock health topics to over 250 stations from coast to coast each month, and radio broadcasts furnished weekly to some 15 state and provincial veterinary associations. The last mentioned activity has been disappointing from the standpoint of the number of veterinary associations which are using this service: the number has decreased each year since 1944, when the work was started. Two-thirds of the state organizations used the programs the first year; less than half in 1945, and this year less than one-third. Admitting that it takes time and effort to put on a weekly series of radio broadcasts, even though the programs run less than ten minutes each, we believe the constituent associations are neglecting one of the best mediums for promoting the use of qualified veterinary services by not carrying on a constant radio contact with the public through stations which, almost without exception, are glad to provide the time for authentic information on livestock and pet animal health topics as a public service.

As an example of what can be done, the committee on publicity and public relations for this meeting have arranged nearly 25 convention broadcasts, some of which are network, over all the principal stations in Boston and vicinity. This was done in cooperation with our public relations counsel, Mr. L. R. Fairall, and the local convention bureau.

Moreover, news releases have been prepared in advance on most of the committee reports at this meeting, and on over 50 of the 65 papers and addresses that will be delivered. All this represents a great amount of hard work, and we are grateful for the fine cooperation given by the program participants in furnishing abstracts or copies of their manuscripts. Such work must be done if the public is to be informed of our services and the progress of veterinary medicine, for editors and radio program directors will not come begging for material these days. However, they are almost uniformly glad to give space and

time when they learn what the veterinary profession is doing.

V. PROFESSIONAL PUBLIC RELATIONS

The war has emphasized the need for disseminating more information among its members, and the profession at large, about the varied activities of the AVMA. Too few members, it is feared, have even a faint idea of all the work done by the Association; too many still look upon it as an organization that does nothing more than “send them a dues notice once a year and a journal once a month.” The work of the officers, Board of Governors, Executive Board, association committees and representatives, and central office staff, all carried on throughout the year on almost every conceivable phase of veterinary medicine, and the relationships of organized veterinary medicine to governmental, military, and civilian agencies are too little understood by the rank and file. Some of this is due, no doubt, to the fact that only part of this work is published in the JOURNAL, for various reasons, and too little of what is published is read and understood.

Much good in interpreting the AVMA to the membership has been accomplished by the association officers in their visits to state, provincial, and local associations. Dr. Farquharson, in particular, has carried the heaviest load perhaps ever shouldered by an association president in his schedule of trips, and he has done this not for one year as president, but for two. President-Elect Simms has also responded to a number of invitations and requests for his attendance at many state association meetings which have already been filed for his presidential year.

Assistant Executive Secretary Klussendorf has represented the AVMA at 18 meetings, during the past year, and has also contributed numerous papers to their programs. All of this work is a very necessary part of the Association's activities and is helpful in making contacts and getting the viewpoints of members in various parts of the country.

VI. EXECUTIVE BOARD ELECTIONS

The terms of Dr. L. M. Hurt (District VI) and Dr. Ashe Lockhart (District VIII) expire at the end of this meeting. Elections conducted in these districts in recent months resulted in Dr. N. J. Miller of Eaton, Colo., and Dr. W. G. Brock of Dallas, Texas, respectively, being named to succeed the former incumbents. Both were elected for regular five-year terms expiring in 1951.

VII. WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

A leaflet prepared last year has been distributed, largely through the work of Mrs. H. Preston Hoskins, president of the auxiliary, to nearly 10,000 wives of veterinarians. It tells a few facts about the veterinary profession and its services to the public and is a concise answer to the question not infrequently asked of veterinarians' wives, “Why is there need for veterinarians in a horseless age?” The leaflet has definite public relations value and the Women's Auxiliary is to be thanked for this educational work.

The Student Loan Fund is still operative, though there has been little demand for assistance from it during the war years. However, requests for loans may increase at any time. The Auxiliary has about \$5,000 in liquid assets available for loans to recommended and needy senior students; loans are limited to \$200.

VIII. CENTRAL OFFICE STAFF

The staff employed in the headquarters office now numbers twelve, as follows:

Dr. L. A. Merillat, Editor-in-Chief.
 Dr. J. G. Hardenbergh, Executive Secretary and Managing Editor.
 Dr. R. C. Klussendorf, Assistant Executive Secretary and Associate Editor.
 Mrs. Helen Bayless, Assistant Editor.
 Mrs. Evelyn Lumpkin, Financial Secretary.
 Miss Nancy Paterson, Secretary.
 Miss Rosalyn Zirilin, Secretary.
 Mrs. Gertrude Hamre, Circulation Department.
 Mrs. Mary Sanem, Records.
 Miss Hilda Facklam, Secretary.
 Miss Betty Tinsman, Editorial Assistant.
 Joseph Tousant, Stock Clerk and Office Boy.

The office suffered a great loss during the year in the death of Miss Edna Garkow, senior secretary, who was known to many of our members. She died on July 2, 1946, from carcinoma of the lungs.

IX. MAIL AND CORRESPONDENCE

This record is of interest, perhaps, in measuring the steady growth of the Association's work and activities. For the report period covered:

Incoming Mail:

Letters, all classes.....	31,796
Various publications	2,635
Packages	851

35,282

Outgoing Mail:

First Class	39,797
Third Class	42,397
Journals (AVMA and AJVR)....	133,800
Total	217,016

These figures represent a 34 per cent increase in mail received and a 15 per cent increase in mail addressed from the central office.

In addition to the foregoing report on routine affairs, there have been numerous special activities during the year. Most of these are covered in the reports of the standing and special committees, the Council on Education, the Research Council, and in reports of the Association's representatives to other organizations and agencies. Only by reading these reports can the membership acquire an understanding of the truly great ramifications of their profession's work and responsibilities in modern society.

The war has served to emphasize in unmistakable fashion the essentiality of veterinary medicine to the prosperity of the livestock industry, to our agricultural economy as a whole, and to the health and nutritional welfare of our people. The profession made a splendid record during the war, both on the home front and in military service. The Veterinary Corps of the Army acquitted itself well under the varied stresses of war, as well as any other branch of service, no matter what its detractors in our own ranks may say or think. We are probably too close to the details of the recent conflict to grasp the overall picture, but in my opinion, the record of the veterinary service in World War II can be left, without misgivings, to historical analysis and judgment.

Once again, I want to express sincere gratitude for the whole-hearted cooperation of the officers and committees and the faithful work of the central office staff.

Respectfully submitted,

s/J. G. HARDENBERGH, Executive Secretary.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You have heard the report of the Executive Secretary.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): I move its acceptance and that it be referred to the Executive Board.

DR. WM. M. COFFEE (Ky.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You have heard the motion. Any questions? All those in favor of the motion please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. It is carried.

The next order of business is reports of standing committees.

Report of Budget Committee

The first committee report will be that on Budget.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: The Committee on Budget met on Saturday afternoon and adopted budget estimates for 1946-1947, our current fiscal year. This budget was presented to the Executive Board yesterday and approved.

I think all of you men know that our fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30, inclusive.

... Executive Secretary Hardenbergh then read the budget estimates. . .

(See page 318 for Budget Report.)

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You have heard the report of the Committee on Budget.

DR. JOHN H. COLLINS (D. C.): I move we accept the report of the Committee on Budget.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Budget be accepted. Are there any questions? All those in favor of accepting the report please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The report has been accepted.

On the reports of the various committees, you will notice you have two sheets, a large one and an additional preprint. We will take up first the report of the Council on Education.

Report of the Council on Education

DR. HASTINGS: The first report is that of the Council on Education. The Executive Board went over these reports yesterday, studied them. They have been mailed to each representative of the House. I presume you have studied them and gone over them.

It was the recommendation of the Executive Board that the report of the Council on Education be adopted by the House.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): I move we approve the action taken.

DR. I. S. McADORY (Ala.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: There is a motion before the house for the adoption of the report of the Council on Education. Are there any questions?

... Off the record. . .

DR. MERRILL: Have most of the delegates had time to read over this single sheet? This is the first time I have seen it.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: They should have.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: No, that was just placed on their desks this morning.

DR. MERRILL: Wouldn't it be better to change the order and take this up at a later meeting?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: I may not be able to preside this evening, and I have all the information on the Council on Education, since I am the secretary of it. If there were any questions, I possibly could answer them better than the presiding officer this evening.

Any other questions? All those in favor of adopting the report of the Council on Education will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The "ayes" have it.

Now if you will turn to the large sheet, we will start, not in the order of the program, but in the order of the sheet, which will make the matter

Report of the Committee on Budget Budget Estimates—1946-47

Receipts

	1946-47 Estimated
AVMA FUND	
Dues	\$ 29,000.00
Directory	1,000.00
Emblems and Keys	200.00
Convention	13,750.00
Fees .....	.....
Miscellaneous	2,000.00
Reprints	1,900.00
U. S. Bond Interest	1,425.00
Total	\$ 49,275.00
JOURNAL FUND	
Advertising	\$ 40,000.00
Dues (50%)	29,000.00
Subscriptions	12,000.00
Total	\$ 81,000.00
RESEARCH JOURNAL	
Subscriptions	\$ 6,500.00
Advertising	1,000.00
Total	\$ 7,500.00
Grand Total Receipts	\$137,775.00
Less Disbursements	137,775.00
Surplus	—0—

Disbursements

	1946-47 Estimated
AVMA EXPENSE	
Audit	\$ 850.00
Bank Service Charges	250.00
Committee Expense	3,000.00
Convention	13,750.00
Directory	2,000.00
Emblems and Keys	400.00
Furniture and Fixtures	800.00
Ins. and Surety Bonds	500.00
Legal	250.00
Miscellaneous	2,800.00
Motion Picture Library	500.00
Postage	4,500.00
Publicity	6,000.00
Refunds .....	.....
Registry Vet. Path.	1,000.00
Rent and Light	7,000.00
Reporting	500.00
Reprints	1,900.00
Research Fund .....	.....
Salaries	44,000.00
Stationery and Office Supplies	3,500.00
Taxes	600.00
Tel. & Tel.	1,000.00
Travel	7,500.00
Twelfth Int. Vet. Cong.	125.00
Total	\$102,525.00
50%	\$ 51,262.50
AVMA JOURNAL	
Cuts and Etchings	\$ 1,300.00
Envelopes	800.00
Paper	3,500.00
Printing	22,000.00
50% of AVMA Expense	51,262.50
Total	\$ 78,862.50
RESEARCH JOURNAL	
Cuts and Etchings	\$ 900.00
Envelopes	150.00
Paper	600.00
Printing	6,000.00
Total	\$ 7,650.00
Grand Total	\$137,775.00

simpler as far as following the various reports. The first report is of the Committee on Biological Products.

Report of Committee on Biological Products

DR. HASTINGS: I presume you have had an opportunity to read this. The first report is Biological Products. The recommendation of the Executive Board is that this report be accepted and printed in the proceedings of the meeting.

DR. D. COUGHLIN (Tenn.): I move the acceptance.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Biological Products be accepted. Any questions? All those in favor of accepting this report will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The report has been accepted.

Report of Committee on Therapeutic Agents and Appliances

DR. HASTINGS: The next report is Therapeutic Agents and Appliances. If you read that report you will see it is very short, contains very little material that would be of benefit to anybody by publication.

Therefore, the Executive Board recommends that this report be received and placed on file and not published in the proceedings because it would only take up space that could be very profitably used by other reports, and it was not felt necessary that it be published. That was the recommendation of the Executive Board.

DR. D. COUGHLIN (Tenn.): I move the Executive Board's proposal be accepted.

DR. I. S. McADORY (Ala.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You have heard the proposed motion on the recommendation of the Executive Board. It has been seconded.

DR. HADLEIGH MARSH (Mont.): I would like to ask if the Executive Board has done anything about this report. In reading that report, evidently the committee is vague as to what its duties are and asks for clarification. I wonder if any action was taken on that.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: There was a new chairman on that committee this year. This is a standing committee, and if the Constitution and By-Laws had been read, it would have been noted that the objectives of the committee are very clearly outlined. All standing committees are outlined in the Constitution and By-Laws. It is a negative report here because nothing has been done.

DR. E. A. GRIST (Texas): I think what he is aiming at is what we talked about at the last meeting at Chicago a year ago, in which there was quite a bit of discussion about the outline of duties and what-not of some of the other committees.

I think, rather than shoving it away, it needs some consideration, maybe not in standing committees, but I think, from all indications, they are putting over a punch here that we should consider in these other reports we have to run through here this morning. We have all wondered sometimes what they were driving at.

I don't know what the procedure would be, but I would like to see it put to the Executive Board for due consideration as it affects the other committees.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: The suggestions of this body last year were transmitted to the chairmen of all special committees. The duties of standing committees such as this are outlined in our Constitution and By-Laws, and it is up to the chairman to read the Constitution and By-Laws and find out what he is sup-

posed to report on. That is not under the president's jurisdiction. Does that answer your question as far as this particular committee is concerned?

No other questions, all those in favor of accepting the proposal of the Executive Board regarding the report on Therapeutic Agents and Appliances will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The motion has been adopted. The next is the Committee on Public Relations.

Report of Committee on Public Relations

DR. HASTINGS: Report of the Committee on Public Relations: The Executive Board recommends that this report be accepted and published in the proceedings. That is quite a long report. It is a very good report.

DR. V. B. VANDERLOO (Iowa): I so move.

DR. D. COUGHLIN (Tenn.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Public Relations be accepted and published in the proceedings.

DR. R. A. HENDERSHOTT (N. J.): I would like to speak on this for just a moment. We have had coming into our state, as have other states, a number of news releases. I don't know whether that is covered in here; I don't find it in this particular report. Very frequently, I think about once a week or once every two weeks, a news release comes out under a dateline of Trenton, N. J., and occasionally will have one, as we did a week or two ago, on screw-worm. We don't see the screw-worm down in the eastern section of the United States; at least, we don't see it in New Jersey. There ought to be some way of clearing news releases of that nature through some veterinary division in the state, so that we might have at least some sensible news releases going out within the state.

I think whoever is responsible for this might give some consideration to that. I would suggest that these news releases be cleared through some veterinary officer within the state where it is to be published, so we can bring it into conformity with what actually exists within the confines of that particular area.

DR. HUGH HURST (Utah): I wonder if Dr. Hendershott would like to specify what agency should do that.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: I think either the secretary of the state association or the state regulatory official.

DR. L. R. VAWTER (Nev.): That problem has come to the attention of our state. They have mentioned that some publicity has been released from time to time. There is no official endorsement of that. We have rather encouraged it. Several of the NBC releases and USDA releases are referred to our officers for editing and, if unsatisfactory, they recommend that they be withheld.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: That is a matter for your local station. I think you could approach the same source there, Dr. Hendershott, couldn't you, in your local station, and make that request?

DR. HENDERSHOTT: These small town newspapers are hungry for material of that sort, and we can't possibly chase them all down. If

we had a copy of what was being presented and had it in time so that we could kill it, adjust it, change it, or edit it, it would be satisfactory, but it would make some of us look rather foolish to have a newspaper item appear under a Trenton dateline, appearing to have come out of my office or the secretary's office, that has no application at all to the animal industry and diseases of livestock in our state.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You are talking about the news releases from our Public Relations office in Des Moines?

DR. HENDERSHOTT: I presume that is where they come from. I do not receive them.

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY KLUSSENDORF: Do they mention the AVMA?

D. R. HENDERSHOTT: Some of them mention the AVMA and some do not. I think all the news releases that come into any state ought to clear through some veterinary division in that state. It becomes rather embarrassing at times.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: We will take that matter up, as far as we can control it, with our Mr. Fairall who sends out these things. Dr. Klussendorf will take that up and see what can be done. We possibly won't stop all of them, Dr. Hendershott, because we may not be responsible for some of them.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: I know they come from two or three different sources. Those that come through this source we certainly can clear through in that fashion.

DR. CHAS. W. BOWER (Kans.): As alternate, may I have a word? There have been some releases come across my desk in the last year, particularly on tuberculosis. They may give a false impression or a false picture. Personally, I think these should be watched pretty carefully. It is going to give the impression to the livestock industry and to a lot of veterinarians that we have got tuberculosis whipped. I think, actually, it is on the increase. I, for one, hate to see those releases go out. Pretty soon we are telling ourselves so much what we have done about bovine tuberculosis, we are going to believe it, and we are going to let down the bars. I don't believe that type of publicity should be continued. Tuberculosis publicity is all right, but we ought to give the true picture,—that we have got to be a little more careful about the spread of it.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: I think that is possibly right. We are living on our past record and not watching new sources of infection.

Any other questions? All those in favor of the acceptance of the report of the Committee on Public Relations will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The motion is adopted.

Since the time is rather limited between now and the afternoon session and we want to quit by twelve o'clock, I will entertain a motion for adjournment.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): I move we adjourn and meet again tonight at seven o'clock.

DR. I. S. McADORY (Ala.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: All those in favor say "aye"; opposed "no."

...The meeting adjourned at 11:55 a. m....

(Business Sessions continued on next page.)

Second Session, House of Representatives
August 19, 1946

The second session convened at 7:15 p. m., President Farquharson presiding.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Please come to order. We will continue with the reports of the standing committees. The next one to be taken up is the Committee on Poultry.

Report of Committee on Poultry

DR. HASTINGS: The recommendation of the Executive Board is that this report be accepted and published in the proceedings.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): I move we approve the recommendation of the Executive Board.

DR. I. S. McADORY (Ala.): Second the motion. **PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON:** It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Poultry be accepted. Any questions?

DR. E. A. GRIST (Texas): I always seem to get in a point out of order, but I wonder why we couldn't accept the recommendations of the Executive Board on the balance of these committee reports. I would like to put that in the form of a motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: There are some here that, possibly, we could pick out that the Executive Board don't whole-heartedly support. Isn't that right?

DR. HASTINGS: Some sections.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Possibly they accepted and passed them without qualifications. Is that right?

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): It can't be done.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: I don't know that it can be done.

DR. HASTINGS: Some of these reports are not recommended for publication.

DR. GRIST: I just ask that we accept the Executive Board's recommendation.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: I think this body here has a right to deliberate, and possibly each individual one should be read. If you do have objections, it is up to this group to express their objections and their opinions. It is probably not the proper procedure to take a blanket motion on all of those that have been accepted by the Executive Board. There was no second to Dr. Grist's motion. Do you want to withdraw your motion?

DR. GRIST: Yes, I will.

... The question was called for ...

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: All those in favor of the motion please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. The committee report has been accepted. The next one is on Nutrition.

Report of Committee on Nutrition

DR. HASTINGS: The same procedure on Nutrition as the previous one: recommend that the report be accepted and printed in the proceedings. As long as there was no controversial material in the report, the Executive Board approved the report as written and recommended the approval by the House.

DR. D. COUGHLIN (Tenn.): I move we accept the Executive Board's recommendation.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Nutrition be accepted. Are there any questions?

DR. HADLEIGH MARSH (Mont.): I don't know if this is of any importance, but I notice

the report of the committee on fowl nutrition did not agree with the report of the Poultry Committee on fowl nutrition. One states they haven't had any trouble with deficiencies and the other one said they had. That would get us into a little discrepancy in our publication. I don't think that is of any great importance. I am just calling attention to it.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Where is that?

DR. MARSH: In the nutrition report, under fowl, the statement is that in the severe nutritional deficiencies, there has been little increase during the past year. I understand the poultry people said that an unusual number of deficiency diseases in growing chicks has been reported. I don't know which is right. It is of no great importance, however.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Possibly different parts of the country or some other factor might have entered in there. Any other questions? All those in favor of adopting the motion of the Committee on Nutrition will please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. The report has been accepted. The next is on the Registry of Veterinary Pathology.

Report of the Committee on Registry of Veterinary Pathology

DR. HASTINGS: This report was approved by the Executive Board and recommended for publication in the proceedings.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You men must understand, if you have read this over, that you are also approving the usual contribution to this committee of \$1000, and this year with an additional \$50 for expenses. Isn't that right?

DR. D. COUGHLIN (Tenn.): I think that was covered by the secretary in his report. I think I remember his mentioning that.

DR. I. D. WILSON (Va.): Move the acceptance.

DR. I. S. McADORY (Ala.): Second the motion.

DR. W. T. OGLESBY (La.): Has there been any talk of using research money to assign a man to one of these positions? Dr. Davis was there during the war. I don't know enough about the details of what exists now, whether or not there is a veterinarian assigned to follow the veterinary material that goes in. Possibly some of the Army people can tell us. If not, I think it would be worth while for the Board to consider, at least proposing to the Research Council.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Who took Dr. Davis' place, Dr. Hardenbergh?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: Major T. C. Jones. He is now assigned to the Army Institute of Pathology.

DR. OGLESBY: Has there been any talk of the possibility of encouraging some of the younger men interested in specializing in pathology to pursue this line of study and go there?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: It may be possible there will be a fellowship of some sort established in the Army Institute of Pathology.

DR. OGLESBY: I was asking for information. I am anxious to see it develop some way.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: That has been discussed. If there are no further questions, all those in favor of accepting the report on the Registry of Veterinary Pathology will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. It is accepted.

Report of the Committee on History

These are special committees. The next is on History.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): I move we accept the report of the committee. It doesn't amount to anything.

DR. HASTINGS: That was the recommendation of the Executive Board.

DR. I. S. McADORY (Ala.): Second the motion.

DR. D. COUGHLIN (Tenn.): Some of these ask right in the report that the committee be continued, but I see nothing here. How about that? Are any of the committee members here? Do they want to continue it?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Do you want to answer that or do you want me to answer that?

DR. HASTINGS: A special committee has no right to ask for the continuation of that committee. Standing committees are automatically continued. Special committees are appointed at the discretion of the president, and they are discontinued when they make their report, unless they are reappointed by the president the next year. So, a committee really has no right to ask that they be continued. They can ask that, but the president is under no obligation to continue that committee.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): They can recommend it, though.

DR. OGLESBY: If the project is important enough, though, they probably should recommend, in some cases, not necessarily the same personnel but that the same thing be followed.

DR. HASTINGS: Special committees are appointed by the president.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Any other questions? You have heard the motion. All those in favor of the acceptance of the report of the Committee on History will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The report is accepted. The next is Rabies.

Report of Special Committee on Rabies

DR. HASTINGS: There was some discussion concerning the report of the Committee on Rabies. It was recommended that the report be accepted with the deletion of the fourth paragraph and published in the proceedings. This paragraph begins: "The committee endorses the recommendations of the special subcommittee of the Committee on Animal Health, which were published in the May, 1946, JOURNAL of the AVMA."

In this report that is referred to, there is a recommendation that vaccination of dogs for rabies be done at public expense, without cost to the owner. The Executive Board thought that was an objectionable feature, so they recommended the deletion of that one paragraph.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): I move we accept the report of the Executive Board and delete that paragraph.

DR. WM. M. COFFEE (Ky.): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved and seconded that the recommendation of the Executive Board on the report of the Committee on Rabies be accepted, with the deletion of the fourth paragraph. Are there any questions?

DR. W. T. OGLESBY (La.): Mr. President, is it possible that organizations other than the few listed in paragraph 2 might be brought into a meeting? The reason I bring that up, I believe the Fish and Wildlife Service has worked quite extensively in some states, particularly in the South, helping to dispose of foxes which have been quite a problem in rabies. Down in our section of the country, foxes were pretty bad this

last year. Fish and Wildlife representatives stationed at Starkville, Miss., came over and worked in some of our counties, what we call parishes, yet they do cooperate with these other agencies.

It might be advisable to include them or, rather, go along with what is listed here, and then call these other people in, if we need them.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: We cannot add to a committee report. We may make deletions, but we can't add to a committee report.

DR. I. D. WILSON (Va.): That has been transferred from the Fish and Wildlife Service to the Bureau of Animal Industry.

DR. I. S. McADORY (Ala.): What does the committee recommend?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: The Board recommended the report with the deletion of this one paragraph.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN: That is the motion.

... The question was called for ...

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: All those in favor of the motion as stated will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The report is accepted.

The next is on Nomenclature of Diseases.

Report of Special Committee on Nomenclature of Diseases

DR. HASTINGS: This report is more or less of a progress report. They have outlined what they are trying to do. It is not complete. It is about as complete as they could make it up to the present time.

The Executive Board recommends that this report be accepted and published in the proceedings.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): I move we approve the action of the Executive Board.

DR. C. C. VON GREMP (Ga.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Nomenclature of Diseases be accepted. Are there any questions? Any discussion? All those in favor will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The motion is carried. Next is Vital Statistics.

Report of Special Committee on Vital Statistics

DR. HASTINGS: The Executive Board recommends that this report be accepted and published in the proceedings.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): I move it.

DR. I. S. McADORY (Ala.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Vital Statistics be accepted. All in favor of the adoption of this report will please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. The report has been accepted. The next is Parasitology.

Report of the Special Committee on Parasitology

DR. HASTINGS: The Executive Board recommends that this report be accepted and published in the proceedings, and that the Administrative By-Laws be amended so as to provide for a Standing Committee on Parasitology.

The Committee on Parasitology has been a special committee, and the committee recommended that it be made a standing committee. It was thought it was of sufficient importance that it should be made a standing committee. That was the recommendation of the Executive Board.

I might also say that the Executive Board asked some members of the committee to rewrite certain paragraphs of their report or put it in shape for publication as a special article in the JOURNAL. There is a great deal of good, sound material in it. It should be read and studied by

the veterinary profession. You will probably see this report or a very similar report published as a special article in the JOURNAL at some future date.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You have heard the recommendations of the Executive Board.

DR. OGLESBY: I move the adoption of the recommendations of the Board.

DR. WM. M. COFFEE (Ky.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved and seconded that the recommendations of the Executive Board be adopted on the report of the Committee on Parasitology. Any discussion?

DR. HADLEIGH MARSH (Mont.): The bulk of this report refers to sarcoptic mange in cattle in the state of New York. It seems to me, rather than publish this as a committee report, if these people want it published, it should be published as an article in the JOURNAL. This material is more or less of local interest. Sarcoptic mange is something we know pretty well how to handle. It doesn't seem to me that this is a proper place for this report, in a committee report. It might be referred to that sarcoptic mange is something we ought to take more cognizance of in eastern states, but I would recommend that that be eliminated from the report and published as a separate article and changed so as to call the attention of the association to the prevalence of this disease. It doesn't seem to me that this is proper material for a committee report.

DR. HASTINGS: That was the request of the Executive Board, that this report be published as a special article.

DR. MARSH: Would it still be published both places?

DR. HASTINGS: There are some phrases used that the Executive Board thought probably should be taken out. There is reference to "barn itch." That is not a very descriptive term. It was the opinion of the Executive Board that that should be changed, and there are a few other statements that might be clarified. So, it was agreed that the members of the committee should write this article, and substantially the same report, which would be published in the JOURNAL as a separate and distinct article.

DR. MARSH: Then would it be eliminated from this report, the detailed description of this condition in New York?

DR. HASTINGS: That was my understanding.

DR. MARSH: I didn't understand it that way.

DR. HASTINGS: It was my understanding that that would be within the province of the editorial department.

DR. MARSH: I think it should be eliminated from this report.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: That was the understanding, was it not, Dr. Hardenbergh?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: Yes, that is correct.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: This will be in a very abbreviated report. Does everyone understand that? Any more discussion on that?

DR. JOHN H. COLLINS (D. C.): Are we to understand that this report recommends that the by-laws be changed to set the Committee on Parasitology up as a standing committee?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: As a permanent committee. They made the same recommendation last year. They should have made the move, since the report was adopted, to introduce the change in our by-laws, but they didn't. It is up to one of the members to make the move. They are the ones to introduce that move.

DR. COLLINS: One who is a member of this body?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Any member in the association can introduce that change. Is that right, Dr. Hardenbergh?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: We thought the Committee on Parasitology itself should probably frame the suggested amendment, outline the personnel of the committee and its specific duties, because they are better qualified to do that than anyone else.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): Unless we do that at this meeting, it cannot be voted on at the next meeting.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Unless we change the Administrative By-Laws?

DR. HUSMAN: Unless we submit that amendment, we cannot vote on it at the next meeting.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: No. There has been no change submitted as yet.

DR. HUSMAN: Unless we do that, we can't vote on it.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: We are just giving them the opportunity to submit the requested change. We have okeed it.

DR. COLLINS: In the last paragraph, the committee states it wishes "to repeat its recommendation of last year that the present Special Committee on Parasitology be abolished and that it be replaced by a permanent or standing committee on parasitology."

Just what is the procedure to comply with their request?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Anyone in the association can make that request during the next year. It would be most natural to expect that one of their members would make that request during the year, which should be published in the JOURNAL three consecutive times.

DR. OGLESBY: It should come from some member of the committee?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Not necessarily, but that is where it should come from.

DR. COLLINS: Personally, I thought that was a good move. I wondered if there was any way to spur them on to do that, by way of instruction to a member.

DR. W. E. SWALES: I am representing the chairman of that committee. There was always a misunderstanding of what our duty was. That is why the report on mange and scabies, instead of other plans that we had, was put forth as our report. I think all of us would greatly appreciate some specific instructions from the House of Representatives at this time. We can certainly formulate plans immediately if we are so instructed.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: If the Executive Board has passed and accepted your recommendation to make it a standing committee, and if this body does the same thing, they have given you the green light to go ahead and submit a change in the constitution and by-laws that will make it a standing committee. Is that clear?

DR. SWALES: That is clear. That means that is our first duty, then, immediately?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Yes.

DR. W. A. BARNETTE (S. Car.): I have been coming here a long time. This is getting awfully long, and here we are about to set up another permanent committee. I just wonder how far we are going to go with it, how necessary it is. This thing is getting voluminous. It looks like it is about time to do something about it.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Of course, this is a special committee now.

DR. BARNETTE: I understand that, but it looks like we are fixing to make it permanent. I have no objection to it; I think it is very necessary.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: We only have six permanent committees or standing committees to date.

DR. BARNETTE: Each year we keep adding. I am just cautioning you as to what you are getting into. They all take time.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: That is up to

this body to decide whether they want another standing committee or not.

DR. HUSMAN: On the question! If we pass it, it stands.

DR. H. M. LeGARD (Ontario): As far as that goes, I think this special committee has taken up as much time as some of the standing committees have. So, it might as well be a standing committee as a special committee.

DR. BARNETTE: I am not objecting to any special or standing committees, but I think if you will stop and think about it, from year to year we are getting so many committees, I doubt the sincerity of all of it and how much we are getting out of it. This may not be the time to raise the question but I do think it is something to think about.

... The question was called for ...

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: All of you heard the motion for the acceptance of this report as suggested by the Executive Board. Those in favor please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The report has been accepted.

DR. HADLEIGH MARSH (Mont.): Before we go to the next one, it seems to me this question of instruction to this committee to prepare the amendment is still up in the air. I would like to move that the Committee on Parasitology, if there is one appointed this year, be instructed to prepare an amendment to the by-laws providing for a Standing Committee on Parasitology.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: The chairman is here, so he understands it, if they so desire to go ahead. They had the same privileges last year.

DR. MARSH: If we want to do it, we can just as well instruct them to do it, to make it definite. That is why I am making that motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Do you want to make that in a motion?

DR. MARSH: Yes.

DR. W. T. OGLESBY (La.): I will second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved that the chairman or the members?

DR. MARSH: That the Committee on Parasitology, if one is appointed—being a special committee, I don't know whether it will be.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: —be instructed to submit proper changes to the constitution and by-laws to make this a standing committee. Any discussion? All those in favor of the motion will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The "ayes" have it. The next report is Food Hygiene.

Report of the Special Committee on Food Hygiene

DR. HASTINGS: The recommendation of the Executive Board is that this report be accepted and published in the proceedings.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): I move the acceptance of the report.

DR. D. COUGHLIN (Tenn.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Food Hygiene be accepted. Any discussion? All those in favor of the adoption of the report of this committee will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The report has been accepted. Milk hygiene!

Report of the Special Committee on Milk Hygiene

DR. HASTINGS: That is a rather lengthy report, a little complicated. It is recommended that this report be accepted and published in the proceedings after it is reedited.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): How are they going to reedit it? How in the world do we know what they are going to put in it?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: There will be no change.

DR. HASTINGS: It was felt the report was all right with the exception that it is badly edited.

DR. HUSMAN: We are to approve it and take it for granted that whoever edits it will put it in shape so that we will approve it.

DR. HASTINGS: It was understood the meaning of the report would not be changed.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: There will be none of the report changed. It is simply wrong according to editorial style.

DR. HUSMAN: I move we approve the recommendation of the Executive Board.

DR. S. E. PHILLIPS (Ore.): I second the motion.

DR. R. A. HENDERSHOTT (N. J.): May I ask for a point of information? I have read this report. On the physical examination procedure, are we seriously considering publishing this as a guide to veterinary practitioners in the conducting of a physical examination for mastitis or for milk? In other words, when a veterinarian is called upon to make an examination of a herd, is it expected that he will follow this procedure in making that physical examination?

DR. HASTINGS: That is to be part of the reediting. That very question was raised.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: This puts me much in mind of a committee meeting we held in St. Louis recently, of the International Baby Chick Association, at which time we were discussing pullorum disease control in the New England States and throughout the United States.

It developed that under the National Poultry Improvement Plan no one was supposed to hatch eggs from birds which had not been subjected to the pullorum test. Up in New England, they found they did not have time to test some of the birds, so they put the eggs in the incubator. Then it developed those in the midwest wanted to do the same thing. The boys said, "You dare not do that out there." So, we asked them how they got away with it in New England. The chairman of the committee, who happened to be a New Englander from Maine, said, "We use discretion." So, I advised the boys in Ohio that what they needed was a little discretion. I see it is creeping in here.

... Off the record ...

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It is the privilege of this body to reject the report.

DR. H. M. LeBARD (Ontario): There are certain things, for instance No. 5 under II, retained afterbirth being considered the same as metritis. I very much disagree with that, in spite of the fact I know we have quite a few cases of metritis and retained afterbirth occurring as the same thing. There are quite a few cases where we find retained afterbirth isn't due to metritis, where it comes away and there are no after-effects whatever. It is not quite right to say that metritis and retained afterbirth are the same thing.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: All those in favor of the motion will please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. Will those who are in favor stand, please? Those that are opposed? The motion is lost.

DR. HUSMAN: Therefore, the report of the Committee on Milk Hygiene is rejected.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Yes. The next report is the Committee on Brucellosis.

Report of the Special Committee on Brucellosis

DR. HASTINGS: This is another controversial committee report. The Executive Board recommended that this report be referred back to the committee with notation of points of disagreement, and that the committee be given oppor-

tunity to revise the report, to be acted upon at the midwinter meeting of the Executive Board.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): I move we accept the recommendation of the Executive Board.

DR. D. COUGHLIN (Tenn.): I second that motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved and seconded that the recommendation of the Executive Board be accepted. Is there any discussion?

... The question was called for ...

DR. S. D. MERRILL (Me.): Why was it laid over? I missed that.

DR. HASTINGS: So many points of disagreement in the report.

DR. MERRILL: Disagreement by whom?

DR. HASTINGS: There are statements that disagree with former statements in the report.

DR. MERRILL: The report itself?

DR. HASTINGS: Yes. They make a statement and then disagree with that statement a few paragraphs later.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: All those in favor of accepting the recommendation of the Executive Board will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The motion is carried. The next is Diseases of Dairy Cattle.

Report of Special Committee on Diseases of Dairy Cattle

DR. HASTINGS: Here is another report that was discussed for some time. The Executive Board recommends that the report with the deletion of "DiSulfalac. This is a trade name for" appearing in the fourth full paragraph on galley 6, be accepted and published in the proceedings.

On galley 6 there is a copyrighted name used. It is in the paragraph where it says: "Madden reports outstanding results in over 150 cases of respiratory trouble in calves and cows with the use of," and from there on is to be deleted down to "the following preparation."

The reason that whole thing was not thrown out by the Executive Board was the fact that that is not a recommendation of the committee. It is just quoting the report that Madden made. You will notice this report has a bibliography at the back of it. It is really quoting the literature rather than making a recommendation.

DR. MERRILL: Will you read exactly what is to be deleted and nothing else?

DR. HASTINGS: I will read the paragraph as it will sound after part of it is deleted:

"Madden reports outstanding results in over 150 cases of respiratory trouble in calves and cows with the following preparation."

DR. HUSMAN: You just want to eliminate "DiSulfalac"?

DR. HASTINGS: You want to delete "DiSulfalac. This is a trade name for." The Executive Board felt that copyrighted names of proprietary items should not be included.

DR. HUSMAN: All you are deleting is the word "DiSulfalac"?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Yes. You have heard the recommendations of the Executive Board on this report.

DR. HUSMAN: I move we approve the recommendations of the Executive Board.

DR. WM. M. COFFEE (Ky.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved and seconded that the recommendation of the Executive Board on the report of the Committee on Diseases of Dairy Cattle be accepted. Any discussion?

... The question was called for ...

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: All those in favor of the motion will please signify by the

usual sign; those opposed. The motion is carried. The next is Diseases of Beef Cattle.

Report of the Special Committee on Diseases of Beef Cattle

DR. HASTINGS: It is recommended that the report be accepted and published in the proceedings.

DR. HUSMAN: I move the acceptance of the report.

DR. COFFEE: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Diseases of Beef Cattle be accepted.

DR. HASTINGS: Just a moment, this is a preliminary report. There is another report that came in after that.

DR. L. R. VAWTER: I am not aware of the fact that Dr. Kingman did or did not submit a report. I am informed he did not. He told me in a letter about a month ago he was to have it ready. I haven't seen it.

DR. HASTINGS: It has been received but not preprinted.

... Dr. Hastings read the supplementary report ...

The report is actually the result of a questionnaire that was sent out. To read that, you would get nothing out of it. You would have to sit down and study it for sometime.

The Executive Board recommended that the results of this questionnaire be published in the proceedings, with no further comment concerning it.

DR. HUSMAN: Did you know what it was when you made that recommendation?

DR. HASTINGS: We had the report but nobody had studied it. I don't know what should be done with it.

DR. D. COUGHLIN (Tenn.): It is understood that there is considerable food for thought in that questionnaire, in the answers received. We have had lots of reports like that in the JOURNAL, with questions and answers on various subjects.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Dr. Vawter, do you know anything about this report?

DR. VAWTER: Only in a very casual way, Mr. Chairman. I have not seen the final draft, but I would make this suggestion, to eliminate a not too satisfactory situation on the part of our committee: that the report be accepted and placed on file, and not published.

DR. HUSMAN: I accept that amendment.

DR. R. A. HENDERSHOTT (N. J.): I would like to ask if there is any valuable information contained in this report. I recall filling out a questionnaire that Dr. Kingman sent me in connection with diseases of beef animals. I would rather expect, from the nature of the questionnaire, there might be considerable valuable information contained in the answers he received. We have a committee on vital statistics, morbidity, and mortality. Perhaps this would throw some light on the respiratory diseases of beef animals alone.

I would like to ask Dr. Vawter if he would submit to an amendment that this report be on file with the secretary and let the central office determine if it contains material of value to the association at large and, if so, that it be printed.

DR. VAWTER: I accept the amendment as suggested by Dr. Hendershott.

DR. JOHN H. COLLINS (D. C.): Isn't there a motion before the house?

DR. HUSMAN: I moved we accept the recommendation of the Executive Board. That is the motion. All the other was a discussion. There has been no substitute motion or anything else.

DR. S. E. PHILLIPS (Ore.): The Board recommended what we have discussed here, that it be

edited and published. This committee apparently has done a great deal of work, perhaps more work than some other committees. To disregard it certainly would not be proper.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: Is there a motion before the house on this?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Yes. The motion has been seconded.

DR. HASTINGS: Let me explain this.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Dr. Hastings will explain it.

DR. HASTINGS: I really think this report is a very good report. The fact that it was not preprinted and in the hands of anyone to have time to study it is the reason there is some question about it. I don't know what should be done with it, but I doubt very much if this report should be thrown in the waste-basket. I think there is too much work here, too much good material. The Executive Board just looked over it casually, when they made that recommendation, because nobody had time to sit down and study it. It was received too late. I think this report should be considered pretty seriously before you throw it away. I don't think it should be disposed of.

DR. H. M. LeGARD (Ontario): We have a motion and an amendment and an amendment to the amendment. Is that right?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It goes back to the original motion.

DR. LeGARD: May I make an amendment that we accept the report up to the word "investigation" and ask the committee, if they so care to do, to publish it in the JOURNAL as an article rather than as a recommendation. I think you will find the word "investigation" is about four paragraphs down.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You have heard the amendment. Is there a second?

DR. HUSMAN: As I made the motion, I will accept the amendment, if the man who seconded it will accept it, and that will clarify the whole thing.

DR. COFFEE: I will accept it.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You have heard the motion and the amendment.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: We are talking about the committee report on Diseases of Beef Cattle?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: That is right.

DR. MARSH: Will you please repeat the motion?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: The original motion was to accept the report and publish it. Then there has been an amendment made by Dr. LeGard to the effect that the word "investigation"—

DR. LeGARD: That we accept the report of the Committee on Diseases of Beef Cattle up to the word "investigation," I think it is, "further investigation." I haven't the wording in front of me.

DR. HASTINGS: That is in the fourth paragraph.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: "The information obtained was disconcerting in many respects but, perhaps, that in itself is valuable, and it may serve as an incentive for further investigation."

DR. LeGARD: I would like to accept the report up until that time, and if the Committee on Diseases of Beef Cattle so feel they want to publish it as a separate article, they should certainly be allowed to do it, but I feel that as far as we as a House of Representatives should go in accepting the report. Otherwise the rest should be deleted.

DR. HUSMAN: I accept the amendment.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You have heard the amendment and the motion combined here to accept this, with the permission of the second.

We don't have to vote separately on them. All those in favor of the motion as amended—

DR. MERRILL: Voting on both of them at the same time?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Yes. The amended motion is what it should be. Those in favor will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The "ayes" have it. The next is Diseases of Sheep.

DR. H. E. CURRY (Mo.): May I rise to a point of information, please? Unfortunately, due to the inefficiency of our food serving apparatus here at the Hotel Statler, I was unable to be present at the time the brucellosis report was submitted by the committee. I am advised by my alternate that it was referred back to the committee to be reported at the midterm session of the Executive Board at Chicago. Am I correct in that?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: That is correct.

DR. CURRY: Then may I impose upon this group for a few moments to speak briefly on the objections to this committee report? It is rather pertinent to us and, being 1,300 miles away from home, I would like to have the opportunity to impart to this group our reasons for objecting to certain statements in the report. If I may be granted the opportunity, I would like to present them here.

DR. HUSMAN: Mr. Chairman—

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Dr. Curry, the reasons you have are possibly the reasons the Executive Board would not accept it and, therefore, wants to send it back to the committee.

DR. CURRY: That may be true, Mr. Chairman, but for the benefit of those from other states, I would like to have them understand the predicament that such reports place us in if, as, and when they should be approved by the Executive Board. If there is no objection, I would like to present the objections to this report.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): The objection is that this has been referred back for such action as we deem necessary, and any further discussion is out of order.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: I don't believe that this report, Dr. Curry, can be published until it comes before this body next year, because the fact that it comes back to the Executive Board does not give us final action for this committee report.

DR. CURRY: Mr. Chairman, that places me in the same position I was in Saturday night, when I arrived here to register. The train was one hour late. They told me at the desk, "You are late," notwithstanding the fact that I had called from Washington and told them I would definitely be here. In support of that evidence, Dr. Lacroix told me he found himself in the same category and, also, Dr. Gilbert Haigler of St. Louis.

They said I was two hours late but, as a matter of fact, I was only one hour late. They were running on eastern daylight saving time here, and I was coming in on Pennsylvania Railroad time.

By the same token, because I stood in line an hour to get a bite to eat, I am denied the opportunity of expressing the objections to this report.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You are not denied the opportunity of expressing your objections to the report, Doctor, but it has already been officially taken care of, and it will have to come up before this body again before it can be published.

DR. CURRY: Then may I add a little more pressure to the reasons why such reports should be rejected? My reasons for that, gentlemen, are most sincere. I listened to the most admirable address given to us by our president this afternoon. He took to task the state livestock sanitary officials rather severely, and I think he was prob-

ably correct in that, and he went on down through the mill. There were just one or two things he missed in that very comprehensive address that he gave to us.

Gentlemen, if I am out of order, I will retire, but there really is something here that is most important to me, and I think it is of great importance to our livestock industry. If you wish to push this down the sewer, fine and dandy, it is all right with me, but in this report, gentlemen, there are incriminating charges that I as a veterinarian cannot subscribe to, and I trust, and I sincerely trust, there are members of this committee here in order to defend it, because I do not wish to take undue advantage of anyone.

When I received this report, my only recourse was to write to our member of the Executive Board. Therefore, I wrote to Dr. Lockhart. If you will bear with me for just a moment, in my letter to Dr. Lockhart, I told him that I had just finished reading the preprint of the report of the AVMA Committee on Brucellosis.

"It seems to me that this report contains many statements concerning the use of Brucella vaccine strain 15 that are not well founded, grossly exaggerated, and are not in keeping with the facts. If the report of this committee is correct, then the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry is certainly subject to severe criticism for licensing establishments to manufacture this product. Yes, they not only issue such licenses but manufacture this product themselves in their own laboratories and, further, they employ veterinary personnel to administer this product."

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Dr. Curry, we discussed those same questions in the Executive Board yesterday very fully, and we are sympathetic with your views on that. That is the reason that we turned this back, to have the committee correct these contradictory statements. So that we agree with you. That has all been taken care of.

DR. CURRY: I thank you, Mr. Chairman. In closing, I just want to add one thing that probably was not presented to the Executive Board. We have certain set-ups in our state. One of them went out and quoted the 1945 report of the American Veterinary Medical Association as justification for his statement that any practicing veterinarian who administered Brucella vaccine to animals on his farm was guilty of disseminating a product that was capable of poisoning not only him but the members of his family and his babies. That is why I bring up this question, Mr. Chairman.

It seems to me that this association should carefully scrutinize and censor reports of any and all committees to make sure that they are not used for that method of attack upon our veterinarians who are doing the best they can to serve their clientele.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for extending to me this opportunity, but I want to let you all know that we had better be vigilant and ever on the alert to make sure that this thing doesn't happen again.

I thank you.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: The next report is that of the Committee on Diseases of Sheep.

Report of the Special Committee on Diseases of Sheep

DR. HASTINGS: It is recommended by the Executive Board that this report be accepted and published in the proceedings.

DR. HUSMAN: I move we approve the action of the Executive Board.

DR. COFFEE: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Moved and seconded that we accept the recommendations of

the Executive Board on the report of the Committee on Diseases of Sheep. Any discussion? All those in favor of the motion will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The motion is carried. The next is Diseases of Swine.

Report of the Special Committee on Diseases of Swine

DR. HASTINGS: It is recommended that the report be accepted and published in the proceedings.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You have heard the recommendation of the Executive Board.

DR. HUSMAN: I move we approve the action of the Executive Board.

DR. C. C. VON GREMP (Ga.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved and seconded that the action of the Executive Board be approved on the report of the Committee on Diseases of Swine. Any discussion? All those in favor of the motion will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The report has been accepted. Diseases of Horses!

Report of the Special Committee on Diseases of Horses

DR. HASTINGS: Recommended that the report be accepted and published in the proceedings. It is a very short report.

DR. R. A. HENDERSHOTT (N. J.): I move that this report be accepted, adopted, and that the committee be thanked by the House of Representatives for making a concise, to-the-point report. (Laughter.)

DR. HUSMAN: Second it.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You have heard the motion and the second. Any other discussion? All those in favor of accepting the recommendation of the Executive Board on the Committee on Diseases of Horses will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The report has been accepted. Diseases of Small Animals!

Report of the Special Committee on Diseases of Small Animals

DR. HASTINGS: The Executive Board recommends that this report be accepted and published in the proceedings.

DR. JOHN H. COLLINS (D. C.): I move we adopt the recommendation of the Executive Board.

DR. I. S. McADORY (Ala.): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved and seconded that we adopt the recommendation of the Executive Board on Diseases of Small Animals. Any discussion? All those in favor will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The motion is carried. Diseases of Wild Animals!

Report of the Special Committee on Diseases of Wild Animals

DR. HASTINGS: The Executive Board recommends that this report be accepted and published in the proceedings.

DR. R. A. HENDERSHOTT (N. J.): I move the report be accepted.

DR. HUSMAN: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Diseases of Wild Animals be accepted. Any discussion? All those in favor of the motion will please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. The motion is carried. Motion Picture Library!

Report of the Special Committee on Motion Picture Library

DR. HASTINGS: The Executive Board recommends that the report be accepted and published in the proceedings.

DR. HUSMAN: I move the recommendation of the Executive Board be accepted.

DR. VON GREMP: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You are cognizant of the fact that \$500 has been recommended here, but it has been included in the Budget report presented this morning. You have heard the motion and second. Any discussion?

DR. W. C. GLENNEY (Ill.): Is that an additional \$500 to what we already have?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: The full appropriation was not used on account of the shortage of film.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: Do they have the balance from last year to spend, also?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: No, that is cancelled out.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: That is unfortunate. (Laughter)

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Any other questions? All those in favor of accepting the report of the Motion Picture Library will please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. The report has been accepted. Postwar Planning!

Report of Special Committee on Postwar Planning

DR. HASTINGS: It was recommended by the Executive Board that the report be accepted, with corrections to be made in table showing number of veterinarians graduated and in prospect to be graduated, and for publication in the proceedings. In that table, there are some incorrect figures, and that is to be corrected. Also in this report there is a recommendation that this committee be made a standing committee. The Executive Board expressed the opinion that the work could be handled by a special committee rather than setting up a standing committee as recommended by the Postwar Planning Committee.

The recommendation of the committee was that this committee be discharged and a standing committee be established and change its name to Veterinary Service Committee.

DR. W. T. OGLESBY (La.): They recommend a standing committee, but they didn't suggest a name. It was recommended that it be changed to a standing committee.

DR. HASTINGS: I was of the opinion this committee recommended a change in name. The Executive Board expressed the opinion that the work could be handled by a special committee as well as a standing committee.

DR. HUSMAN: What is the recommendation? Are we still going to have a special committee or going to have a standing committee? If we vote this in, what are we to have, a special committee or standing committee?

DR. HASTINGS: It will remain a special committee.

DR. VON GREMP: That is the recommendation of the Board?

DR. HASTINGS: That is the recommendation of the Board.

DR. HUSMAN: I move we accept the recommendation of the Board.

DR. D. COUGHLIN (Tenn.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You have heard the motion and the second on the recommendation of the Executive Board. Any discussion? All those in favor of accepting this report with the recommendations of the Executive Board will please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. The report has been accepted. National Board of Veterinary Examiners!

Report of the Special Committee on National Board of Veterinary Examiners

DR. HASTINGS: It was recommended by the Executive Board that this report be accepted. The committee asks for action with reference to its report presented at the eighty-first annual meeting of the AVMA. They would like definite action on that report. I haven't that report here. I don't know exactly what it is.

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY KLUSSENDORF: Mr. Chairman, may I say that Dr. Krill told me, just before this meeting, that if there was any question about this report he would request that it be deferred. He will be down a little later in the evening and would be glad to explain the entire situation, but he has another engagement which keeps him busy for some little time. If there is a question, it might be better to let it go until the last and give Dr. Krill a chance to present it.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Are there any questions?

DR. CURRY: I move that the report be deferred until Dr. Krill has an opportunity to appear before the body and explain the content of his report.

DR. COUGHLIN: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You have heard the motion and the second. Any discussion? All in favor of the motion will please signify by saying "aye"; opposed. It is deferred. Joint Committee on Foods—AVMA and AAHA!

Report of the Special Committee on Joint Committee on Foods

DR. HASTINGS: The Executive Board recommended that this report be accepted and published in the proceedings.

DR. HUSMAN: I move we accept the recommendation of the Executive Board.

DR. COFFEE: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved and seconded that the recommendation of the Board be accepted on the report of the Joint Committee on Foods. Any discussion? All in favor of the acceptance of this report will please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. The report has been accepted. Research Council!

Report of the Research Council

DR. HASTINGS: It is recommended that this report be accepted and published in the proceedings.

DR. COLLINS: I move that we accept this report, in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Board.

DR. OGLESBY: I second that motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: The adoption of this report has been moved and seconded. Any discussion? All those in favor please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. The report has been accepted.

The rest of these reports are from representatives to the various associations. This entire group was adopted by the Executive Board *in toto*: Representative to the Horse and Mule Association of America; Representative to American Association for the Advancement of Science; Representative to Association of Honorary Consultants, Army Medical Library; Representative to the Inter-Association Council on Animal Disease and Production; Representative to National Livestock Conservation Program; Representative to the National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board; Representative to the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council; Representative to the Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council; Rep-

representative to United States Pharmacopeial Convention.

These are all reports of representatives to the respective bodies, and action was taken by the Executive Board.

DR. HUSMAN: I move we accept the approval of the Executive Board.

DR. OGLESBY: Second it.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: That also includes the Representative to National Society for Medical Research signed by Dr. Hardenbergh.

DR. HASTINGS: The reason this mass action was taken on these reports, these men represent us in these associations and we have no right to dictate the proceedings of these associations. They just represent us and they come back and report what those associations do. It would be impossible for us to change them anyway. So, there could be nothing controversial in any of these reports.

DR. HUSMAN: We have never had a report on the Committee on Legislation, which we passed up this afternoon.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: We will get to that. There is a motion. All those in favor of the motion will please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. The motion has been adopted. We will now go back to the Enforcement of Code of Ethics.

Report of the Special Committee on Enforcement of Code of Ethics

DR. HASTINGS: The Executive Board recommended that this report be accepted and published in the proceedings.

DR. HUSMAN: I move we approve the recommendation of the Executive Board.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: I second the motion.

DR. R. C. SNYDER (Pa.): As a member of that committee, I would like to rise for a point of information. If our report is adopted or accepted at this time, being a special committee, we automatically disband, I understand from what we learned tonight. This committee has had some materials submitted to it within the last month or two for consideration as to what action we should take upon it. We also have been informed, since we have come to this meeting, of difficulties in reference to pharmaceutical houses training pharmacists to become proficient in treating animal diseases. We were to hold a committee meeting this evening and give it thought and give a report on that type of material.

If that is the case and our committee is disbanded and we have this material on hand, what are we supposed to do with it? Are we to relinquish it to another committee, or are we to hold it? It leaves us rather high and dry. The committee has been interested in its work.

We ask this question to see where we stand, whether we go on with the work or just hold it and pass it on to somebody else. It is only, of course, of one year's duration; we are under way, and we have some important things to consider and, I think, report back to the organization.

This idea of one of our large pharmaceutical houses putting pharmacists through a five-day course and giving a certificate, and then coming out to our AVMA meeting and acting as an ethical house is something to which this committee has to give some consideration. We would like to know where we stand as a committee after we vote on this.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: Mr. Chairman, there was nothing in the committee report indicating the desire on the part of the committee on Code of Ethics to be continued. However, in our discussion of this subject matter a year ago, it was not only our thought at that time that a committee be appointed, an advisory committee, a temporary committee—

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: A special committee.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: A special committee, but I think it was the intent of the body a year ago that eventually, if not in the very near future, we would have a standing committee of this association appointed to look after the code of ethics.

That being the case, I would, with Dr. Husman's approval, like to include in the motion that this committee be continued for the ensuing year, not particularly this membership because I think that is up, possibly, to the incoming president to appoint the membership of all committees, but that the Committee on the Code of Ethics be continued for the ensuing year.

DR. HUSMAN: I accept the amendment.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: As the matter stands, of course, this is a special committee. I don't know what committees the incoming president will appoint, but I am sure he would be sympathetic to the reappointment of that committee where there is a lot of work to be done. I would judge that the best thing for one of the committee members to do is to see the incoming president regarding this matter.

DR. HUSMAN: I accept the amendment that we recommend that the committee be appointed.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Who was the second?

DR. HENDERSHOTT: I was the second. We are together. (Laughter.)

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved that the report of the Committee on Enforcement of the Code of Ethics be accepted and that this body recommends that the committee be continued in office. Is that right, Dr. Hendershott?

DR. HENDERSHOTT: That we have such a special committee.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: That this special committee be continued.

DR. CURRY: Did I understand the gentleman, a member of this committee, to state that he or his committee had valuable information that they thought should be imparted to this association?

DR. SNYDER: Only after the committee has met again. We are to have a meeting and discuss this, and perhaps it would be imparted.

DR. CURRY: Has your committee submitted a report?

DR. SNYDER: Not over and above what is published here now.

DR. CURRY: But, in addition to that, you have other information that you believe would be pertinent to the question?

DR. SNYDER: To this question on pharmaceutical work?

DR. CURRY: Yes, sir.

DR. SNYDER: Well, of course, I can't give an opinion for the committee. I would say it is very pertinent to the question, yes.

DR. CURRY: You referred specifically to a certain practice of holding schools, five-day courses, and something of that sort.

DR. SNYDER: That is correct.

DR. CURRY: And you wish to impart that information to the association?

DR. SNYDER: Not at this time, when the committee meets again. If we are to continue, we might still report before this convention comes to an end. There may be a third meeting of this group; we don't know definitely.

DR. CURRY: Then your committee will probably submit a supplementary report. Is that correct?

DR. SNYDER: That would be my guess.

DR. CURRY: Thank you.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You have heard the motion and the recommendation. All those in favor of the motion as recommended by this body will please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. It is accepted.

DR. MARSH: Before we go on to the next committee, I would like to raise one question with regard to this report. It is adopted, that is all right, but one of the recommendations is that machinery be set up for enforcement of the code of ethics, for punishment for violation thereof.

This committee report is different from most of them, in that it makes a definite recommendation, several definite recommendations, to this body. I would like to ask if anything has been done by the Executive Board towards starting action on their suggestions, since they recommended the adoption of the report. It would seem to me, if we adopt such a report, we should start something in setting up the machinery. I would like advice on that.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: The machinery is set up, according to our constitution and by-laws. It requires definite charges to be filed. What other machinery is required, I don't know, but the machinery is all here to take care of that, in our constitution and by-laws.

DR. MARSH: Does the committee have anything further in mind?

DR. SNYDER: I was wondering if the Doctor referred to the fact that notices had to be sent out.

DR. MARSH: I was referring to No. 2 recommendation, that machinery be set up. President Farquharson says we have the machinery. I was simply bringing up the point, if we need further machinery, we should take action on it.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: We have all the machinery here in the constitution and by-laws. All that it requires is specific charges to be filed with the Board of Governors and Executive Board, and then to this body for action. It is covered here under Code of Ethics on testimonials, guarantees, frauds, illegal practice, use of association's endorsement, loyalty, right down the line. The machinery is here.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: The thought of the committee was that the machinery is set up but it is running on wartime gas, and we wanted to put high octane in the thing. (Laughter.)

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: There is a report here that will have to be read. It is that of the Representative to the Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council, submitted by our representative, Dr. Simms.

Report of Representative to National Research Council, Division of Biology and Agriculture

DR. HASTINGS: Before I read this, please do not confuse the National Research Council in Washington, D. C., with the Research Council of the AVMA. They are two entirely separate organizations. This is the report of our Representative to the National Research Council,—Division of Agriculture and Biology.

... Dr. Hastings read the report. . .

DR. HENDERSHOTT: I move the acceptance of the report.

DR. HUSMAN: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: There has been moved and seconded the acceptance of the report of the Representative to the Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council. Any questions? All those in favor of accepting this report will please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. It is carried. The next is Legislation.

Report of Committee on Legislation

DR. HASTINGS: The Executive Board recommended that this report be accepted and published in the proceedings.

DR. HUSMAN: I move we approve the action of the Executive Board.

DR. HURST: Second it.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved and seconded that the action of the Executive Board be approved in accepting the report of the Committee on Legislation. Any discussion? All those in favor of accepting the report will please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. It has been accepted. We will take up the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Report of Committee on Resolutions

DR. HASTINGS: Since you have a copy of these resolutions, I feel it is unnecessary to read them.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Since all of the resolutions were not adopted by the Executive Board, it would probably be advisable to take them one at a time. Resolution No. 1!

DR. HASTINGS: The Executive Board recommended that Resolution No. 1 be adopted.

DR. HUSMAN: I move we approve the action of the Executive Board pertaining to Resolution No. 1.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved that the action of the Executive Board be approved. Any discussion? All those in favor will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. Carried.

DR. HASTINGS: The adoption of Resolution No. 2 was recommended.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: I move that the body give approval to the action of the Executive Board.

DR. HUSMAN: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved that the body give approval to the action of the Executive Board for adoption of Resolution No. 2. Any discussion? All those in favor will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. It is carried. Resolution No. 3!

DR. HASTINGS: It is recommended that Resolution No. 3 be adopted.

DR. CHAS. W. BOWER (Kans.): I believe there is a lot of dynamite in that.

DR. HUSMAN: I do, too.

DR. BOWER: I don't think the states as a whole will want anything of that kind.

DR. S. E. PHILLIPS (Ore.): I happen to be a member of a state board of examiners. I was told, when I left Oregon, they were definitely opposed to universal reciprocity. There are a good many sound reasons for that, I believe.

DR. HUSMAN: I move we reject the recommendation of the Executive Board regarding Resolution No. 3.

DR. BOWER: Second the motion.

DR. R. A. MERRILL (Minn.): I would like to ask what the objections are.

DR. PHILLIPS: We may not be willing to admit it, but there have been times in the past when politics have entered entirely too closely into the results of state board examinations. There are entirely different standards in various states for the grading of examinations. There are some states, particularly states where there is a good deal of seasonal work, where veterinarians could bounce over into one state during a certain time of the year and take over considerable work and then leave. Those states where there is a good deal of tourist travel would fall in that category.

I think, also, there are cases where men who have not kept up with veterinary medicine as they should will decide to leave their state and go to another state. If there is universal reciprocity, then there is no way of those states controlling the quality of those men coming into that state. It might be embarrassing for many of us to have to take the state board examination right now. If we had to, it would be good for us. I don't think it would always be pos-

sible to keep up the standards of veterinarians coming into the states, if we had universal reciprocity. Those are a few of the points.

DR. J. C. McGRATH (Ariz.): Down in our state we have a winter climate, so that there is always a dozen or two veterinarians around. With reciprocity, we would have 150 in there every winter, for about three months, getting all the cream. We have to pay the taxes in the spring and lose a lot of our income. (Laughter.)

DR. MERRILL: Am I to suppose this means that reciprocity would be mandatory? I mean would a state necessarily have to accept a man, if they didn't want to? It says "... which will permit the interchange of licenses to practice veterinary medicine." It doesn't say it is mandatory that they have to accept it.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: We can't make them.

DR. MERRILL: I don't see how the gentleman from the fair state of Colorado would be encroached upon. (Laughter.) They won't have to accept it down there. Their state board would still control the situation, it seems to me. Am I correct in that?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: They don't have to give reciprocity to any state in the Union.

DR. MERRILL: Neither would this gentleman be encroached upon. His state would not have to accept them, if they don't find them acceptable. I can't see the objections.

DR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman, there is one other point which we all have to consider. I think the state board would furnish a filtering point for quality of professional services in a situation in which a veterinarian has had to leave a locality because of unprofessional conduct or poor professional practice.

If reciprocity becomes a widely accepted practice, that individual will have a chance to move over to some other place where people don't know him, set up practice, and recommit his professional crimes.

If reciprocity is not a common practice, then the possibility of his moving to another location is considerably less, or at least his ability to move will be largely taken away.

DR. COFFEE: Mr. Chairman, in Kentucky our state laws have been passed by the legislature. We have the same condition at the race tracks and various places these gentlemen mentioned, but I think the legislation of our state would govern that. I don't think this association could tell us down in Kentucky what we could do.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: I think we are making a mountain out of a molehill. This thing looks to me to be innocuous. I don't think it makes a whit of difference whether we pass it or reject it. It is simply a recommendation. If the states wish to engage in reciprocity between states, the association would recommend they go ahead and do it. I don't care whether we pass it or decapitate the thing. Let's get on with it. (Laughter.)

DR. HURST: The statement is "... between states that have comparable standards." If the men have graduated from reputable colleges and they are in good standing in the state from which they came, I can see no reason why they cannot be accepted under reciprocity. If a man is not in good standing, either by malpractice or by misconduct, any state could have the privilege of checking up on his record to ascertain whether or not he is in good standing and, if he is not, he could be rejected on natural principles.

DR. VAWTER: I think some states could not adopt reciprocity without legislation and amending the existing law.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: That is right. The reciprocity seldom becomes nationwide. It never has.

... The question was called for. . .

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: The motion is to reject the resolution which is No. 3. All those in favor of the motion will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The resolution has been defeated. Resolution No. 4!

DR. HASTINGS: Resolution No. 4: The Executive Board recommended that this resolution be tabled. They didn't think that was necessary at all.

DR. HUSMAN: I move we approve the action of the Executive Board.

DR. COUGHLIN: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You have heard the motion and the second. Is there any discussion? All those in favor of supporting the action of the Executive Board on Resolution 4 will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. It is carried. Resolution No. 5!

DR. HASTINGS: The Executive Board recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 5.

DR. HUSMAN: I move we approve the action of the Executive Board.

DR. McADORY: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved and seconded that the action of the Executive Board be approved on Resolution No. 5. Any discussion?

DR. MARSH: Mr. President, reading that resolution, it seems to me the two paragraphs at the end of it should be segregated into two resolutions. They seem to have two different subjects, one of them with reference to vital statistics and the other with reference to stimulating research work on livestock diseases.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: What is the wish of this body regarding that matter? There is a difference.

DR. MARSH: I will amend that motion to include only the first paragraph of the final resolution, the first paragraph on page 3.

DR. OGLESBY: Has there been a motion?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: There has been a motion to accept. You have heard the amendment that only the first paragraph of the resolution on page 3 be adopted. "Resolved that the American Veterinary Medical Association commend the work," and so on.

DR. OGLESBY: I second the amendment.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You have heard the amendment. Is there any discussion? All those in favor of the amendment will please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. The amendment is carried.

All those in favor of the motion as amended will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. It is carried.

DR. HUSMAN: That means we eliminate the last paragraph.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: Is it possible to make another resolution out of the one we have deleted and include that paragraph? If so, I make a motion that that be done.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: I don't believe you can amend it. You could write another resolution and submit it at the next meeting. I don't believe you can amend it.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: I would suggest we also approve the last paragraph of this resolution, as a separate resolution.

DR. OGLESBY: I second that motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: There is no objection to that.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: I make that motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved and seconded that the last paragraph in Resolution 5 be made a separate resolution.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: Johnny Hardenbergh can write the "whereas" to it.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: All those in favor of the motion will please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. It is carried. Resolution No. 6!

DR. HASTINGS: The Executive Board recommended the adoption, in amended form, of Resolution 6. As amended, it will read as follows:

WHEREAS the incidence of rabies is increasing every year, and

WHEREAS the act of May 29, 1884, establishing the federal Bureau of Animal Industry does not include provisions for the control of infectious diseases of dogs which may be hazardous to domestic livestock and to human health; therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the American Veterinary Medical Association recommend that the Act of May 29, 1884, be so amended as to include dogs.

DR. HURST: Mr. President, this reads "dogs and other carnivorous animals, domestic and wild."

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: That was removed by action of the Executive Board.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: I move the adoption of this resolution as recommended by the Executive Board.

DR. GRIST: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved that the resolution as recommended by the Executive Board be adopted.

DR. C. P. ZEPP (N. Y.): I would like to call attention of this group, before they vote on this, to a few things that may be brought down on the veterinary profession as a group, for this action.

Dr. Hendershott tried to find out about a certain bill that has been introduced twice already, and he didn't know what became of it. Apparently it has been lost in Washington, and apparently there was some reason for it to be lost. I know, for a fact, there was decided opposition to the bill. I am not disagreeing that it may not be the best thing for us as a group to do this for the control of rabies, but there is this thing about it: If it is such a hot potato and nobody wants to handle it, we as a small group of veterinarians may be foolish to try to take it on. I think we don't realize the angles that could be brought out.

I, for one, went through the New York area not over a period of eight or ten years ago, when we were directly accused of trying to conduct a racket in the immunization of dogs. Fortunately for us, there is nothing said about that here, but our records, especially the control of diseases in the states, have been by certain methods, destruction, immunization, and possibly quarantine. All the pet owners realize that. Until they can see or realize that we will not use those same methods, we are still going to get opposition.

If the bill is once introduced on our recommendation and goes through, and then immunization is requested as a means of controlling or restricting, we are going to get the blame. I certainly do not want to be one in favor of getting the dog-owning public down on our heads.

To inform Dr. Hendershott as to something about what happened to the bill: that bill was introduced, and a survey was made by the House of Representatives, and there wasn't one-fourth in favor of passing that bill, according to information obtained through a dog organization. Also, it was this, that the Chief Executive wrote a letter to the committee and personally requested, "Don't bring that hot topic out now." Here we, as veterinarians, are going to recommend that it be brought out again. It has been killed twice already but we are fostering it. They have already accused us of conducting a racket on immunization, and I am sorry to say, in certain sections where immunization is compulsory, it is a racket. I think we are taking on too hot a potato to make this recommendation.

DR. CURRY: Supplementing the remarks made by the gentleman from New York, I thoroughly

agree with Dr. Zepp that it is a hot potato. We have rabies in Missouri, but I cannot possibly understand how the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry would do any more than what we are attempting to do in the control of rabies. We are passing onto the shoulders of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry a recommendation that they take over rabies. The U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry has had an opportunity for ten years to do something about the control of brucellosis in interstate shipment. As far as I know, there has not been any action taken. Therefore, I cannot see how they could do any more than the respective states are doing within their own borders, with this so-called hot potato. If you want to come down in south Missouri, where they raise hound dogs to ship to your millionaires here in the east who wish to go out and follow the hounds, you come down and try and back them.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Any more discussion?

DR. ZEPP: I move that this resolution presented by the Executive Board be rejected.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: There is a motion before the house.

DR. ZEPP: I withdraw the motion.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: Mr. Chairman, I don't see where in this resolution of support from this association for legislation that would make it possible for the Bureau of Animal Industry to cooperate with those states who wish to engage or enter into a cooperative arrangement with the federal Bureau of Animal Industry to control any infectious communicable disease of any form of domestic animal would in any way be a hot potato, as far as they are concerned.

In Missouri, if the state veterinarian and the authorities in Missouri did not wish to cooperate, or did not wish the federal government to cooperate with them in the control of rabies in animals, it could not be done. The federal government has never been able to enter into any state and take over the prerogatives of that state in the control of any infectious communicable disease. They are invited in, and have been invited in several states of the Union to assist in the control of tuberculosis and brucellosis and other infectious diseases which the basic agricultural laws of the United States government give them a right to do, when asked to do so. All this would mean would be that it would broaden the activity or lend an opportunity for the federal Bureau of Animal Industry to cooperate with those states that feel that such cooperation and aid may be needed in the control of infectious communicable diseases of livestock and domestic animals.

I am firmly of the opinion, if we are ever going to control rabies in the United States—and, certainly rabies is a blot on the escutcheon of veterinary medicine in this country—that control will come only when we have found some body that is coordinating the efforts of the various steps. It is true that the federal government is the only agency in this nation that has any control over the interstate movement of livestock.

The fear expressed in some quarters that the federal government was going to go in with a big cudgel or with a lethal weapon to destroy dogs certainly has not been borne out in their activity in connection with the control of other communicable diseases where they are engaged in a cooperative effort with the states.

Dr. Curry draws attention to the fact that for ten years we have been dealing with brucellosis, and to date we do not have a federal regulation governing the interstate movement of dairy animals with respect to this disease. Why, then, should any group have such deep fear that, if the federal government has been ten years in acting in a disease that is as costly to

the dairy farmers of the nation as brucellosis, they should stick their neck out and promulgate an interstate health regulation relative to the interstate transfer of dogs that would not be warranted at this particular time? I see all good accruing to us from such a resolution, and I see no help for the control of rabies, without that kind of coordinated effort.

I believe it ought not to be too difficult to present, if it were presented in the right light, to those lay organizations that may be opposed to this bill. I think, if we directed our effort along that line, in a few years we, too, would enjoy control over rabies in this country similar to the control which is exercised over the disease in Canada and in England and proved so successful, and that we could erase the blot on the veterinary profession. Certainly, none of us wants to live with rabies. I don't think there is a man in the room that is interested in seeing a case of rabies either in domestic animals or elsewhere.

It would appear to me it is long past the time when the American veterinary body did something constructive in the control of this disease, and I think this is one means of attaining that goal. As I said before, I don't think it will be attained until we have the necessary legislation to do it.

DR. CURRY: Inasmuch as the gentleman from New Jersey has seen fit to mention my name in connection with this discussion, I feel that I should have the opportunity to reply. I did not state that we would not cooperate with the federal government, should this resolution be enacted. I did not say that we would not welcome them to come into the state of Missouri, if they saw fit to do so, but I fail to see where they can add anything to what we are already doing.

As far as the brucellosis question is concerned, I still maintain that ample opportunity has been presented for the enactment of regulations, federal regulations, if you please, controlling the shipment of animals in interstate movement, subject to the required tests for brucellosis.

If the gentleman from New Jersey finds it impossible for them to cope successfully with their rabies problem, then I withdraw and say, "Give them all the help that they need," but it has been our experience that the most effective means of controlling rabies is to explain to the dog-owner, if he loves his dog, that he must protect it from rabies for the sake of the dog, for his own protection, and for the protection of the playmates of that animal. Gentlemen, that is the most effective control.

The federal government is not in a position to move into the 48 states and set up a control for rabies. Dr. Hendershott knows that. I am in favor of this thing, but I am not in favor of just so much conversation in connection with it, and I think that is what your resolution is.

DR. HENDERSHOTT: We hope it will not be conversation; we hope we will have the active support of the association when legislation is introduced, as it was two years ago.

... The question was called for ...

DR. VAWTER: I believe we can speak from a cooperative attempt at suppressing rabies in the real reservoir, and that is predatory animals. We had the wildlife service, whatever it was at that time, and the state. We found, when we started suppressing the wildlife carrier, the coyote, the wild cat, the bobcat, we commenced to get some place in the rabies control business. I believe that same machinery is available for any state in connection with wildlife control, and I think it is working in our state today.

DR. COLLINS: I think, perhaps, that in all this discussion we are losing sight of the resolution. The resolution says that the Act of

May 29, 1884, be so amended as to include dogs. The point they seem to be making here is the only disease dogs have is rabies. As I understand the Act of May 29, 1884, it does not class dogs as a species of domesticated livestock. Therefore, the Bureau of Animal Industry probably doesn't feel justified in doing any fundamental research, so to speak, on dogs, whereas if that act were amended to include dogs, that would not only include rabies but all other diseases of dogs. I am in full agreement with the remarks made by Dr. Hendershott that this resolution should be adopted by the body.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You have heard the motion, that Resolution No. 6 be adopted in amended form as presented here. All those in favor of the motion will please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. The motion has been adopted. Resolution No. 7!

DR. HASTINGS: The Executive Board recommends the adoption of Resolution No. 7.

DR. HUSMAN: I move we approve the action of the Executive Board, with the hope that it is unanimously approved.

DR. VON GREMP: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved that Resolution No. 7 be adopted as recommended by the Executive Board. Any discussion? All those in favor of the adoption of Resolution 7 will please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. That is unanimously adopted. Resolution No. 8.

DR. HASTINGS: The Executive Board recommends the adoption of Resolution No. 8.

DR. OGLESBY: I move the adoption of Resolution 8.

DR. COUGHLIN: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Moved and seconded that Resolution No. 8 be adopted. Any discussion? All those in favor please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The resolution has been adopted. Resolution No. 9!

DR. HASTINGS: Resolution 9 is recommended for adoption.

DR. HUSMAN: I move its adoption.

DR. MCADORY: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Moved and seconded the adoption of Resolution 9. Any discussion? All those in favor will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. The resolution has been adopted. Resolution 10!

DR. HASTINGS: The Executive Board recommends the adoption of Resolution 10.

DR. HUSMAN: I move its adoption.

DR. MCADORY: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: It has been moved and seconded that Resolution No. 10 be adopted. Any discussion? All those in favor will please signify by the usual sign; those opposed. It is carried.

Dr. Krill, I believe, is in the room now, so that we can consider the report of the National Board of Veterinary Examiners.

Report of Special Committee on National Board of Veterinary Examiners

DR. HASTINGS: The action on this report was deferred until Dr. Krill returned from the meeting, so he could explain it. There actually was no action taken.

DR. KRILL: Mr. President, Members of the House of Representatives: I felt it might be well to explain about this National Board of Veterinary Examiners.

You see, this thing was started about four years ago. Some of you were not in the House of Representatives at that time, and some of the rest of you may have forgotten about it. The study of some plan for a National Board of Veterinary Examiners resulted from a discussion in the House of Representatives relative

to our present system of examining graduates from accredited veterinary colleges. It was felt that our present system was somewhat outmoded. In some states it was entirely inadequate. There were a lot of charges made of one type or another. Some claimed that the board of examiners, as they now exist, consist largely of a matter of controlling the veterinary population in certain states, and various other charges of one type or another were made.

As a result of that discussion—and I happened to participate in it—the matter was thrown back in my lap, and I was named chairman of a committee to study the possibility of a National Board of Veterinary Examiners. Our committee had no opportunity to get together. It was just at the start of the war. We had some correspondence. We looked into the files of the association and found that in 1936 or '37 Dr. Hurt was chairman of a committee appointed to study this same proposition. They made a nice report but, for some reason or other, it never came up for any official action by the AVMA. It didn't even get before the Executive Board. It was fortunate that we were able to have the work of that committee.

We presented that report to this organization, not for a definite plan that was to be used in getting up a national board, but to give the association some idea of what a national board would consist of, how it would operate.

I might say that the plan that was presented at that time resembles rather closely that of the national board of examiners of the medical association and also of the dental association, and it operates rather closely to the board of architects.

Before we did very much, we sent out a letter to all of the state veterinarians in the various states to get their reaction to a program of this kind. We had replies from only about 30-odd of the 48 or 50 letters that were sent out. We did send a few to other people to get their reaction.

Of those 30-odd letters, as I remember it, there were 28 that were definitely in favor of a program of that kind, and there were about five or six that were vehemently opposed to it, some of them more so than others, figuring that it was definitely infringing upon state's rights and the prerogatives of states to set up their own standards, and so forth. There are arguments on both sides, and I am not here to argue the merits or demerits of those.

Your committee felt that, in so far as setting up a National Board of Veterinary Examiners, it would have some very definite advantages, some of which we might point out. In the first place, I do think it would bring about more uniformity in the regulation of our state boards of examiners, in their actions. It would also tend to stimulate better education, better teaching on the part of our faculty members to see that their students were well prepared to pass an examination of this kind. It would stimulate more earnestness on the part of students to better prepare themselves for such an examination, because passing a national board examination carries with it more distinction than just passing a state board examination. The standards of the national board should be a little higher than those of the state boards and should be more in keeping with present-day demands of veterinarians and present-day educational standards. So, it does have some very definite advantages.

There are a lot of misconceptions in regard to a National Board of Veterinary Examiners. It doesn't mean that, if the association goes on record as being in favor of a National Board of Veterinary Examiners, any state has to ac-

cept the candidates or the men who pass such an examination. Before that could be done, each state or, I think, most of the states would have to amend their practice acts so they could accept candidates without further examination within those states. In other words, the state still has the right to determine whether or not they want to go along with a plan of this kind.

In the medical association, they have been in operation now for, I think, twenty-eight or twenty-nine years, somewhere around that. In the letter I received from them, they stated they had twenty-five years of progress under a National Board of Medical Examiners. At the present time, all the states of the Union are cooperating with that national board.

In the dental association, I have forgotten the number of states that are cooperating with it, but there is a certain percentage.

At first, there would be very few of the states in the United States that would want to go along with a program of this kind, but I feel sure that, in the course of maybe fifteen or twenty or thirty years, all the states would be glad to come under a program of this kind. It seems to me that it might be a step forward, but that is a matter for you to decide.

When we presented this plan—and I might make this plain, we didn't try to railroad the thing through—we asked every delegate to take that program home, discuss it with their various state associations, various organizations, and come back prepared to vote on it. Then the war years came, and we didn't feel it was fair to pass upon a question of this kind without having a full representation, or a meeting at which we had a representative group from the entire United States. It has been postponed now for two years.

This year, before we set up any definite plan, I think if we decide we want a National Board of Veterinary Examiners, some money should be appropriated for the committee to get together and really set up the plan, the working operation of a national board of examiners to meet our present needs. Our needs will be a little different from what it might be in medicine, and I think the committee should have an opportunity to get together and set it up the way it should operate. Then it can be brought back to this group for final adoption.

This is merely a matter of deciding whether or not we want to go ahead with the plan; whether or not you are interested in starting a program and starting a National Board of Veterinary Examiners; if not, the thing will be dropped. If you are in favor of it, I think it would help in raising the standards of veterinary education in this country.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Are there any questions anyone would like to ask Dr. Krill about this? Is there any discussion?

DR. MARSH: Mr. President, does that mean no further action would be taken on this?

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: No. We have to go back to that.

DR. MARSH: The report, as reported by the Executive Board, did not carry any recommendation at this time, I believe.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: No.

DR. MARSH: I believe that an action of this kind is something which we ought to consider very carefully. We just had an example of the feeling on reciprocity. We did not pass a resolution asking for reciprocity. I believe that some action should be taken which would have a similar effect to reciprocity, at least having a more uniform standard for licensing veterinarians in the various states. It seems to me

that the national board of examiners, if it were adopted, would tend to that effect.

I would like to introduce a motion that the Committee on National Board of Veterinary Examiners be continued and that they be authorized to bring in a report to our next meeting setting up, or recommending a method of setting up a national board of examiners, and, if any appropriation of money is needed to do that work, that it be included in the budget.

DR. HURST: I will second that motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: We can't include it in the budget for this year. It has already been made up. Can it be taken out of committee expense, Dr. Hardenbergh?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: It can come out of committee expense.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: In other words, you want a comprehensive blue print for them to bring in next year.

DR. MARSH: That is right.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: There is no motion on the floor as to the acceptance or rejection of this, so that Dr. Marsh's motion has precedence, that the committee be continued—that suggestion has to be carried to the incoming president—and that the committee continue its work and bring before this body a comprehensive blue print for the operation of a national veterinary examining board.

DR. OGLESBY: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Any discussion? All those in favor please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. The motion is carried.

Is there any unfinished business?

DR. HASTINGS: No.

Action on Invitation for Annual Session

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: The next item on the program is action on invitations for annual sessions. We must select our meeting place for 1948, two years in advance. As you know, the conventions are rotated from one section of the country to the other. Next year it goes to the midwestern section and the year after that it goes to the western section of the country. There has, to my knowledge, been only one invitation, or possibly one invitation that has been carried over, really, from prewar days. We will ask Dr. Cameron to come forward as he has an invitation from San Francisco.

DR. HUGH S. CAMERON (Calif.): Mr. President, I think, perhaps, my remarks will be unnecessary because a number of members have already told me that they are coming to California whether we invite them or not in 1948.

So, just to make the matter legal and as a carryover from 1942, I officially invite you to the city of San Francisco for the convention in 1948.

DR. VAWTER: I move we accept the invitation, on behalf of the California State Veterinary Association for this association to meet in San Francisco in 1948.

DR. HUSMAN: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Are there any other invitations? You have heard the motion. Is there any discussion? All those in favor of holding the session for 1948 in San Francisco please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. It appears that we will go to San Francisco for sure.

Is there any other new business?

DR. HURST: I rise for information regarding a

question that came up several years ago, and I don't know what the disposition of it was. That is with reference to the Boy Scout Handbook on first aid to animals. I believe there was a committee appointed about four or five years ago to revamp or to consider revamping that handbook. I have not heard what has been done or if anything has been done.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Dr. Hardenbergh, I am not familiar with that. Possibly you know something about it.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: Dr. Carl Schlotthauer of our Public Relations Committee has worked with that particular problem, and I believe he has made some progress. I don't think the job has been completed yet.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Any other new business?

DR. MARSH: I hate to be getting up again, but a year ago I brought up a matter on which I would like a brief report from the Executive Board, and that was in regard to the action on these various committees. You remember we discussed the question of whether we needed these special committees, and the type of reports they were to make, whether some of them should be made standing or whether some of them should be eliminated. I would just ask for a report as to what action was taken on that.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: Of course, we can't change the standing committees. I can assure you there will be a material reduction in the number of special committees for this next year, according to the incoming president. That is all I can say. Which ones will be eliminated, which will be carried on, I don't know.

DR. MARSH: Apparently, some of the reports this year were subject to the same criticism I made last year.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: That is right.

DR. MARSH: I wondered what action had been taken.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: There will be certain committees eliminated. Their objectives have been accomplished, and there is, possibly, no use for carrying them, but the Executive Board has nothing to do with that. That is up to the incoming president.

DR. MARSH: During the past year, however, you were asked to clarify that situation.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: In order to publish the committees last year, I had made the appointments before that suggestion was made, Dr. Marsh: that is, the committees had all been appointed for the ensuing year. I think that your recommendation on that matter will be given serious consideration by the new president. I am not talking for him, but I understand there will be a material reduction.

Any other business?

DR. HUSMAN: I move we adjourn.

DR. COLLINS: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT FARQUHARSON: You are adjourned.

... The meeting adjourned at 9:55 p. m. . .

The "Proceedings" of the Boston Session will be concluded in the November issue.

The Official Roster, listing the officers, Board members, committees, and resident secretaries for 1946-1947, will be published in the November issue.



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(Continued on page xxviii)

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(Continued from page xxvi)

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(Continued on page xxx)

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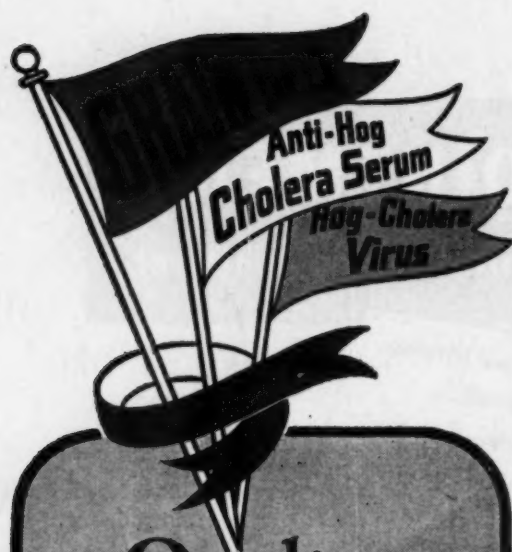
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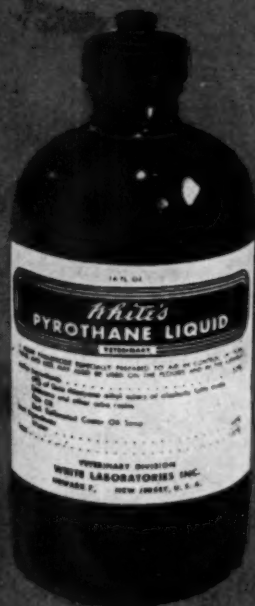
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Horsefly Next Victim?

The *Weekly Kansas City Star* for Aug. 7, 1946, reports a conference between Dr. E. W. Laake, USDA entomologist from Dallas, Texas, and Mr. R. L. Cuff, Kansas City Regional Manager of the National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board, in which they formulated a plan of campaign against horseflies. These men have done much to prove the effectiveness of DDT in the control of horn flies, stable flies, and other small parasites of farm animals.

Dr. Laake is quoted as saying: "We are going to find something that will get the horsefly. It may be one of the chemicals we now have, it may be a combination, or it may be something new. We know how to look for these things now, and studies will go on until we get results."

Archeologists Lewis and Kneberg of the University of Tennessee found that Indians of 700 years ago in the region of Knoxville suffered from malnutrition and a high incidence of caries (45%).—*From Science Digest.*

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When practically all of the iodine has been washed back into the sea whence it came, man and other forms of higher life will have to return to the aquatic abode of their prehistoric ancestry or perish from the earth. That, in effect, is a physiologist's view on the ultimate fate of mankind. No thyroxin,—no higher life, is not fable. Iodine packs an awful wallop, sparse as it is in the animal economy, and it is back-tracking to the sea at a steady rate.

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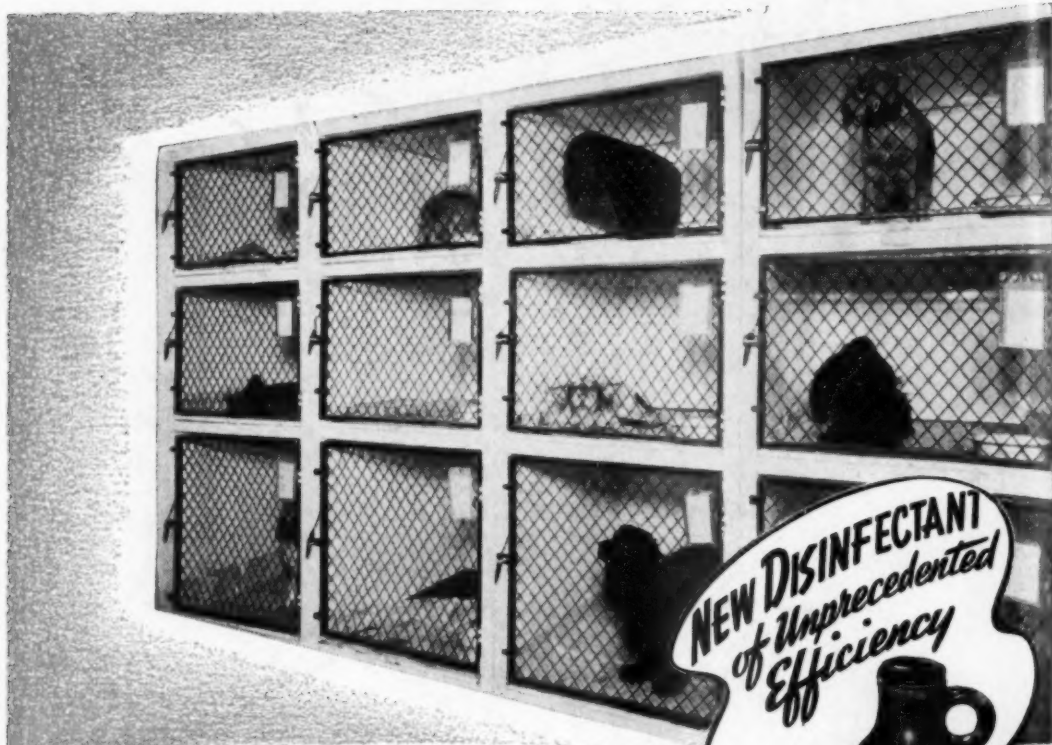
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